



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

3276

45

4

HD WIDENER



HW SJH9 -

376.45.4



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Find
first

5)

Jeremiah Curtin.

PARALLEL GRAMMAR SERIES

EDITED BY

E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A., OXON.

Professor of Classics in Mason University College, Birmingham

W E L S H

The following are the distinguishing features of the

PARALLEL GRAMMAR SERIES:—

1.—UNIFORMITY OF CLASSIFICATION AND TERMINOLOGY.

The same grammatical phenomenon is classified alike and named alike wherever found. Slightly different phenomena are described by slightly different but not inconsistent names. A pupil using these Grammars will therefore not be distracted by discordant grammatical views or puzzled by divergent formulæ where a single formula would suffice.

The order of the various Grammars being identical, mastery of one involves mastery of the principles and methods of the others.

These important results are attained *without any revolution in terminology*. It has been found that the existing stock of names, if used economically, is sufficient.

Syntax is based on Analysis of Sentences, and the principle "Per exempla," as distinct from "Per præcepta," is followed; *i.e.*, rules are based upon a preceding set of select examples, from which they may be inductively inferred.

2.—UNIFORMITY OF SCOPE.

The Series is designed to meet the needs of High Schools and Grammar Schools. Each Grammar is therefore of sufficient scope to cover the whole school course. Experience has shown the importance of utilising the local memory; but this advantage is sacrificed if the pupil passes from book to book and from one arrangement of the page to another.

On the other hand, this Series is designed to supplement but not to supplant the teacher. Exposition and discussion are therefore confined to narrow limits. The object of the writers has been to present in as brief a space as possible a conspectus of the main features of the languages.

3.—UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND TYPE.

The typography of all the Grammars in the Series is so arranged as to correspond to three stages of learning. A line down the margin gives prominence to the elementary matter. Great care has been bestowed upon making the pages as pictorial as possible, in order thereby to aid the local memory.

A list of the Grammars and Exercise Books now included in the Series, together with quotations of opinions of many eminent teachers and scholars on the same is printed at the end of this volume.

SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD., PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON.
THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK.

A

WELSH GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS

*BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS OF
THE GRAMMATICAL SOCIETY*

BY

E. ANWYL/M.A. OXON.

*Professor of Welsh at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth;
Late Classical Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford*



PART I—ACCIDENCE

SECOND EDITION (REVISED)



LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO. LTD
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.

1898

~~3276.41~~

~~3276.45.4~~

Harvard College Library
Sept. 3, 1913
Bequest of
Jeremiah Curtin

3276.45.4 (1)

✓

FIRST EDITION, *November*, 1897 ; SECOND EDITION, *February*, 1898.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

MAY 12 1987

PREFACE

THE present Welsh Grammar is designed to meet a long-felt want both for a short practical grammar² of the language, and for a condensed and systematic summary of the results of Modern Comparative Grammar as applied to the study of Welsh.

The Author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to previous Welsh Grammars, and to the Report of the Committee upon Welsh Orthography, as well as to the writings of Zeuss, Rhys and other Celtic philologists.

To Prof. Sonnenschein, the General Editor of the Parallel Grammar Series, the Author feels that he is specially indebted for the cordial and willing aid which he has given at all stages of the book's progress. The Author's best thanks are moreover due to Prof. Rhys, Prof. Powel, and Prof. John Morris Jones for their many valuable suggestions and aid in the correction of proof-sheets. To Prof. Rhys' lectures on the Mabinogion at Oxford the author owes his first scientific introduction to Welsh Philology, and many a conversation with him and with Profs. Powel and Morris Jones has been of valuable service in the composition of the present work.

E. ANWYL.

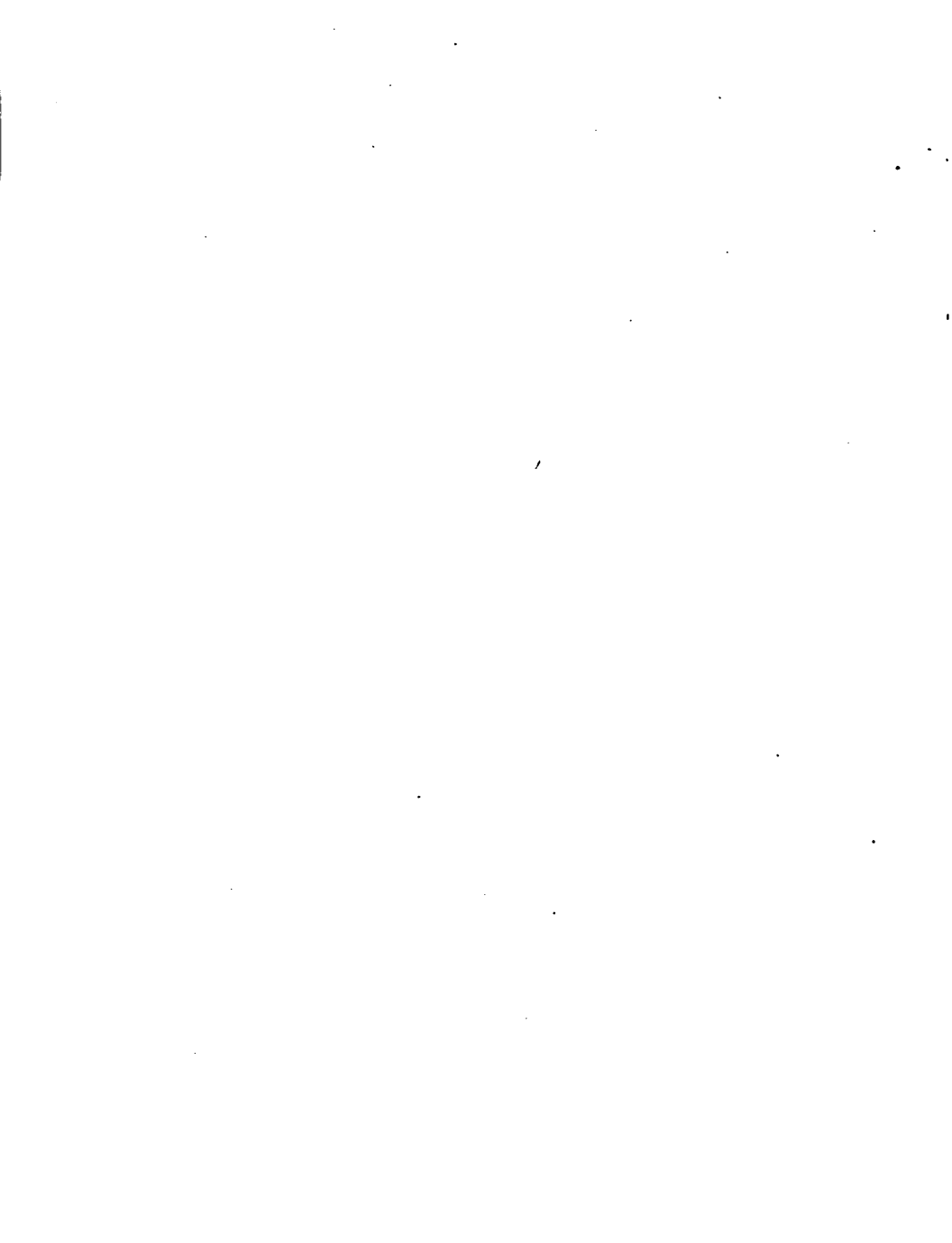
ABERYSTWYTH,

November 1, 1897.

The Author has availed himself of the opportunity of a Second Edition, which has been called for almost immediately on publication, to make a few corrections and additions.

December 15th, 1897.

E. A.



CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	I
ACCIDENCE	18
PARTS OF SPEECH	18
NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES	18
Number of Nouns	19
Plural of Nouns	20
Plural of Adjectives	24
Gender of Nouns	26
Comparison of Adjectives	30
NUMERALS (ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS)	32
PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES CONNECTED THEREWITH	34
Personal	34
Possessive	35
Demonstrative	36
Interrogative and Indefinite	38
Relative	39
Definitive	40
ADVERBS	40
VERBS	41
The verb <i>wyf</i>	44
,, „ <i>dysgaf</i>	48
Contracted Verbs	51
The Verb-noun	54
Irregular Verbs	57
QUESTIONS AND NEGATIONS	69
PREPOSITIONS	71
APPENDIX	75
QUANTITY	75
INITIAL MUTATION	76
SPELLING	79

INTRODUCTION.

- 1 Welsh belongs to the Celtic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.
- 2 The Celtic branch falls into two groups :—
 1. The Goidelic, consisting of Erse or Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx Gaelic.
 - 2 The Brythonic, consisting of Welsh, Breton, and Cornish (now extinct).
- 3 The languages within each of these groups resemble one another closely, but the two groups themselves, in spite of their kinship, present many important points of difference.

Alphabet.

4	A (a)	F (ef)	Ll (ell)	S (es)
	B (bi)	Ff (eff)	M (em)	T (ti)
	C (ec)	G (eg)	N (en)	Th (eth)
	Ch (ech)	Ng (eng)	O (o)	U (u)
	D (di)	H (aitsh or hi)	P (pi)	W (w)
	Dd (edd)	I (i)	Ph (ffi)	Y (y)
	E (e)	L (el)	R (er)	

Obs.—In the Welsh settlement in Patagonia, V is frequently used for F, and F for Ff.

On Sounds.

A. INDIVIDUAL SOUNDS.

- 5 Letters are signs or symbols representing sounds.

In Welsh, the symbols used in the *written* language represent the sounds of the spoken language far more accurately than in English: ch, dd, ff, ng, ll, ph and th, being counted for this purpose as single letters. Welsh may, therefore, to all intents and purposes, be said to be phonetically written. The only letters which have more than one sound are e, u, and y:—e has, in some diphthongs, the sound of y,* in others the sound of u*; y has, under certain circumstances, the sound of u*; and both u and y have in some words the sound of i.

Classification of Sounds.

- 6 Articulate sounds are of two kinds:—

I. **Vowel Sounds**, produced by vibration of the vocal chords, accompanied by the articulation proper to each vowel.

II. **Consonant Sounds**, produced by means of the lips (Labials), teeth (Dentals), palate (Palatals), throat or back part of the palate (Gutturals), tongue (Linguals), nose (Nasals), or some combination of these parts, with or without vibration of the edges of the vocal chords.

* In North Wales only.

Comparative Table of Welsh and English Sounds.

(a) Simple Vowel Sounds.

(b) Consonant Sounds.

SOUNDS.	ENGLISH EXAMPLES.	WELSH EXAMPLES.
A-SOUNDS.	māmma	Short in mām
	fāther	Long in tād
E-SOUNDS.	(i.) Open wēt	Short in nōrth
	(ii.) Half-open	Long in llē
I-SOUNDS.	(i.) Open bīt	Short in cāro
	(ii.) Close (nearly) machine	Long in cār Long in blīn Short in pīn
O-SOUNDS.	(i.) Open hōt	Short in tōn
	(ii.) Half-open	Long in sōn
U-SOUNDS.	rāle, fool (nearly)	Long in sŵn
	good	Short in llŵm
NEUTRAL VOWEL.	misēry	Short in fŷydlon
	cārī	Long in fŷ

SOUNDS.	ENGLISH EXAMPLES.	WELSH EXAMPLES.
LABIALS	bay	byd
	pay	pen
	way	gwynt
LABIO-DENTALS	vine	afon
	fine	ffol, gorphen
DENTALS	do	dos
	to	tan
	thy	addaw
	thigh	peth
PALATALS	seal	sel
	shoe	eisio
	yes	(in some dialects) iaith
GUTTURALS	get (in some dialects)	ger
	good	ceffyl
	could	gwr
	loch	cath
		achos
LINGUALS	low	alaw
	(wanting) row	llav
	"	erw
	"	rhaw
NASALS	(wanting)	mhen
	"	nhad
	"	nghael
	my	mam
	nigh	nes
	sing	ngwr
ROUGH BREATHING	house	hen

Observe that the sounds of *a* in English *man*, and of *o* in English *no* (close *o*); of open *o* as in *cause*; of open *e* as in *there*; of close *e* as in *fate*, are wanting in Welsh, or appear only in dialects.

* 'Open' means formed with a wide passage for the voice.

'Close' " " " narrow " " "

8 NOTE 1.—*y* is pronounced like Welsh *u* :—

- (a) In monosyllables : *e.g.* *sŷdd, is; dyn, man* ; except in the proclitics* *yr (ydd); y; ys; fy, my; dy, thy* ; and *myn, by* (used in asseverations).
- (b) In the final syllable of a word of more than one syllable : *e.g.* *sefyll, standing; estyn, reaching; perthyn, belonging.*
- (c) In the last syllable but one of a word, before a vowel : *e.g.* *hyawdl, eloquent; dyall, understanding.*
- (d) In the last syllable but one, or the last syllable but two of many words, when it is preceded by *w* : *e.g.* *gwyneb, face; gwyddau, geese; gwyntoedd, winds.*

9 NOTE 2.—In the greater part of Mid-Wales and South Wales *u* is pronounced as *i*, and sometimes as *y*.10 NOTE 3.—*u* is pronounced as *i* throughout Wales in—*again, deugain, union, rhywan, cynnull, bagail, duwiol, annuwiol, ieuencid, dilaw, trueni, Deheudir, cuddio.*11 NOTE 4.—*y* is pronounced as *i* throughout Wales in—*disgybl, disgyn, diwyg, diwygio, diwygwyr, dilyn, gilydd, megys, dinystr, disgwyl, gyda, meddyg, gloywi, tebyg, ceryg, llewyg, llewys, plisgyn, dychymyg, amryw, rhywun, cyw, yw, ydw, efengyl, gwylio, dryw, cyfryw, ystryw, distryw, heddyw, benyw, rhelyw, llinyn, meny, diddym.*

NOTE 5.—*ll* seems to be pronounced by pressing the lower side of the front part of the tongue against the roof of the mouth and emitting the breath over its sides, without vibration of the vocal chords.

NOTE 6.—*w* and *i* are used both as vowels and as consonants : *e.g.*, in *gwynt* and *faith w* and *i* are consonants.

Diphthongs.

- 12 1. A diphthong is produced by running two different vowel sounds together so as to make a single syllable.
- 13 2. The first of the two vowels of a diphthong may be short or long.
- 14 3. The sounds *a, e, o, y*, form diphthongs with *i, u, w*.
- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|---|---|-----------|
| " | " | <i>i, u,</i> | " | " | " | <i>w.</i> |
| " | sound | <i>w</i> | forms | " | " | <i>u.</i> |

REMARKS.

IN N. WALES.—In the diphthongs written *ae, oe*, *e* is pronounced as *u*.

"	"	"	"	"	<i>ei, eu, e</i>	"	"	<i>y,†</i>
"	"	"	"	"	<i>wy, yw, y</i>	"	"	<i>u.</i>

* A proclitic is a word which has no accent of its own, but is joined for the purpose of accentuation to the word which follows it.

† Except in a few words, chiefly monosyllables, when *e* has its own sound.

Tables of Diphthongs.

A-Diphthongs.

15

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
ai āi	gwaith ā'i
au " au † "	aur hiraeth gwāudd cāe
aw āw †	awr llaw

O-Diphthongs.

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
oi	troi
ou " ou † ow	o'u oerach oed dowch

W-Diphthongs.

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
wu wū	bwydo rhwyd

E-Diphthongs.

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
ei	ein
eu "	gweu teyrn *
ew ēw †	blewyn llēw

I-Diphthong.

SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
iw	lliw

Y-Diphthongs.

SOUNDS	EXAMPLES.
yi †	einioes
yū †	gweunydd
yw	bywyd

U-Diphthongs.

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
ūw "	Duw byw

NOTE.—yw is not unfrequently pronounced as ow; e.g. Howel for Hywel.

* The name of the district Lleyn is pronounced Llŷn.

† In N. Wales only.

OBS.—Rules for determining the quantity of a vowel or a diphthong are given in the Appendix.

N.B.—In the sequel, the quantity of only long vowels and diphthongs will be indicated, where necessary, thus:—tād, mae, ā. Short vowels and diphthongs will be left unmarked.

Further Classification of Consonants.

16 Consonant Sounds may also be classed as:—

1. **Voiced, i.e.** Accompanied by vibration of the edges of the vocal chords.

2. **Voiceless, i.e.** Not accompanied by vibration of the edges of the vocal chords.

Contrast the sound *b* (voiced) with the sound *p* (voiceless).

17 Or again as:—

1. **Momentary, i.e.** formed by a kind of explosion, when the breath is again set free after a momentary closure of the mouth. During this momentary closure there is a very brief interval of silence; hence their common name, 'mutes': *e.g.* *b, p, d, t, g, c.*

2. **Continuous, i.e.** formed by a stream of air rubbing against a narrow passage of the mouth. The continuous sounds represented in Welsh by *i, w, f, ff (ph), dd, th, ch, s,* are generally called 'spirants.' The continuous sounds represented by *l, ll; r, rh; m, mh; n, nh; ng, ngh,* are generally called 'liquids,' but *ll, rh, mh, nh, ngh* have also a marked resemblance to the spirants.

Classified Table of Consonants.

		LAB-IALS.	LABIO-DENTALS.	DENTALS.	PALAT-ALS.	GUTTURALS.	
						<i>Palatal.</i>	<i>Velar.</i>
MUTES	Voiceless	pen		tād		cēs	cāth
	Voiced	byd		dyn		ger	gwr
SPIR-ANTS	Voiceless		phen, ffydd	thād, sēl	eisio		hāth
	Voiced	gwyn	fyd	ddyn	^{Sibilants} iaith		
LIQUIDS	NASALS	Voiceless*	mhen				ngthāth
		Voiced	myd		union(?)		ngwr
	LINGUALS	Voiceless*					
		Voiced	llāw, rhāw lāw, rāw				

* The voiceless liquids are pronounced with considerable consonantal force, and the strong emission of breath which accompanies them gives them a spirant character.

B. SOUNDS IN CONNECTED SPEECH.

- 19 | 1. Speech consists, as a rule, not of isolated words or sounds, but of **groups of words**, or more properly, '**breath-groups**'—*i.e.* a certain number of words connected by sense and uttered in one breath. The unit of connected speech is then, not the word, but the **word-group**; *e.g.*, in English, 'what-do-you-want?'
- 20 | 2. It must be remembered that in any language the same word has at least two pronunciations: (1) when isolated or emphasized; (2) when used in ordinary connected speech: *e.g.* *fŷ* becomes *fŷ* and even *ŷ* in colloquial Welsh, as in *ŷmhen*, *my head*.
- 21 | 3. In many languages, form (2) of a given word differs from form (1) in its ending; but, in the Celtic languages, Welsh included, it is the **beginning** of a word that changes.
- 22 | 4. The laws which regulate these changes will be given under 'Initial Mutation.' § 57, etc.

I. ARTICULATION.

- 23 | Care should be taken to pronounce the vowels, even of unaccented syllables, clearly. The consonants should be pronounced somewhat more lightly than in English, yet with perfect distinctness. The long vowels are never diphthongized as they are in English.

2. ACCENT (TONIC).

(a) Word Accent.

- 24 | 1. The Accent or Tonic Accent is the stress laid upon a particular syllable in a word. As in English, the Accent may be Principal (') or Secondary ('), or the syllable may be unaccented: *e.g.* *bèndigédig*, *dì-lywódraeth*.
- 25 | 2. The Principal Accent, in Welsh, almost invariably falls on the **last syllable but one**. This syllable is generally called the penult or penultima; the syllable before it is called the antepenultima, and the last syllable the ultima.

NOTE.—Some small words (except when emphatic) have no accent: *e.g.* *a*, *yr*, *y*, *yn*, *fy*, *dy*, etc. If joined for purposes of accentuation to the word which follows it, such a word is called *proclitic*; if joined to the word which precedes it, it is called *enclitic*.

Words Accented on the Last Syllable.

- 26 The accent falls on the last syllable:—
 1. In words whose last syllable is the result of contraction :
e.g. ymdroí (for dró-i) ; Cymræg (for -á-eg) ; bywhánt (for -há-ant).
 27 2. In some words the first syllable of which is *ys-* or *ym-* :
e.g. ystén, ystánc, ymlŷn, ymwél.
 28 3. In the emphatic reduplicated pronouns, *myfi*, *tydi*,* etc.
 29 4. In some combinations of prepositions with nouns :
e.g. hebláw, isláw, drachéfn.
 30 5. In some English words, as *apêl*, *appeal*, and sometimes in *dyléd*, *deot*.

Words Accented on the Last Syllable but Two.

These are :—

- 31 1. Words in which an *ŵ*, the remnant of the Old Brythonic termination, -uos, -uā, -uon, has become a separate syllable :
e.g. méddw-dod, gwéddw-dod, bédw-lwyn. In spoken Welsh *w* in such words is frequently elided.
 32 2. Words ending in *l* and *r* after *b*, *d*, or *g*. Here *l* and *r* are practically treated as vowels, or as consonants accompanied by a very slight vowel sound : *e.g.* bānād^l, ffēnestr. In spoken Welsh they are often elided.
e.g. perig (for perygl), ffenest (for ffenestr).
 33 3. Certain words borrowed from English, which preserve the English accent : *e.g.* mélodi, héresi, philósophi.

H before the Accented Syllable.

- 34 1. When the syllable before that which bears the accent ends in a vowel, or in *m*, *n*, *ng*, or *r*, the accented vowel is often preceded by *h* : *e.g.* cenhédloedd, ohérwydd, cynghánedd.
 35 2. As this takes place somewhat irregularly and dialectally, care should be taken to observe carefully in what words *h* is thus used.

N.B.—For the same use of *h* before individual words see § 68.

The Accent in Compound Words.

- 36 1. Most compound words are accented regularly :
e.g. trymlais, blínfyd.

* Rarely *myfi*, *tydi*, etc.

- 37 2. In some compounds, chiefly those having for their first element a prepositional prefix, the component parts have not perfectly coalesced, and the prefix in consequence bears a strong **secondary accent** : e.g. *cyn-lýwydd*, *di-ildio*, *rhag-arweiniad*, *cyd-fýned*.

(b) **Group-Accent.**

- 38 1. Owing to the tendency in Welsh to rhythmical intonation, the correct pronunciation of breath-groups is not easily acquired.
- 39 2. This intonation varies very considerably with different districts, but it usually causes the last syllable of a breath-group to be pronounced with a higher tone than the rest, while the chief stress-accent of the group tends to fall upon the last accented syllable.

(c) **Thought-Accent.**

- 40 The **Thought-Accent** is the stress or emphasis laid upon a word or syllable, in order to bring out the meaning of the sentence. It corresponds to italics in print :

e.g. *Dengys ef wybodaeth*, ond ei frawd *anwybodaeth*. 'He shows knowledge, but his brother *lack* of knowledge.'

3. **WORD BINDING.**

- 41 (a) Within the breath-group, which is the unit of speech, there is no perceptible pause. Word binding of this kind is common to English and Welsh.
- 42 (b) In Welsh, however, the close connexion of the words which form a breath-group, has caused the **initial** consonants of many words to undergo phonetic changes similar to those which have taken place in individual words :
- e.g. Old Welsh *o pen*, *from a head*, has become *o ben* ; just as Old Welsh, *aper*, *estuary*, has become *aber*.
- 43 (c) These changes of initial consonants, which play a very important part in Welsh, as in the other Celtic languages, will be given under "Initial Mutations." §§ 57, 58, 59, etc.

- 44 **NOTE.**—In their origin, these changes were **phonetic**, but, as is often the case, the working of **analogy** has played an important part in determining their modern employment.

PHONETIC LAWS AND TENDENCIES.

Changes of sound in language are due—

- 45 A. To **phonetic** causes proper, depending upon the mechanism of the organs of speech and hearing. These causes mainly operate in bringing about assimilation :

(a) Of vowels to vowels, (b) of vowels to consonants, (c) of consonants to vowels, (d) of consonants to consonants, all with a view to economy of effort.

- 46 B. To **mental** causes, whereby one sound is sometimes substituted for another, when some real or fancied analogy seems to require it, mainly in order to bring about greater regularity. The mind continually tries to classify the facts of language, namely, sounds and forms, on the basis of certain characteristics, which they have in common. The basis of this classification often changes, so that what was regular under the old classification may be irregular under the new, and hence a frequent tendency to bring that which is irregular into accordance with rule.

Vowel-Changes.

- 47 The vowel-changes which take place in Welsh may be seen from the following tables :—

1. Change due to the influence of the **vowel of the following syllable.**

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ě	nant	nentydd
”	”	gardd	gerddi
ā	ě	cân	cenî
āu	yi	māen	meini
āw	ěw	tāw	tewi

2. Change due to the influence of a lost vowel *ā*.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ŭ	ě	byr	ber
ŵ	ō	trwm	trom

3. Change due to the influence of a lost consonantal *i*.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ăi	bychan	bychain
ă	ěi	sarff	seirff
ău	ăi	măen	main
ē	ū	hēn	hŷn
ō	ŭ	porth	pyrth
ōu	ŵu	ōen	wyn
(ōu)	(ău)	(trōed)	(trăed)

4. Change in one vowel due to change in that following it.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ě	dafad	defaid
ŵ	ŷ	cwmwl	cymylau

5. Change due to the simplification of a diphthong in an unaccented syllable.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ău	ě	caffael	caffel
ăw	ō	marchawg	marchog
ěi	ū	busteich	bustych

6. Change due to the addition of an ending.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ă*	plant	plent-yn
ā	ā	mān	man-ach
ē	ē	gwēn	gwen-u
ō	ō	mōr	mor-oedd
ŵ	ŷ	bwrdd	byrdd-au
ū	ŷ	ffydd	ffydd-lon
āi	yi	main	mein-ach
āu	yu	haul	heul-iau
āu	yu	māes	meus-ydd
āw	ō	llawr	llor-io
ūw	ū	buwch	buch-od
ūw	ŷw	llyw	llyw-ydd
ŵu	ŵu	bwyd	bwyd-o

NOTE 1.—In words borrowed from Latin accented ā has become āw, and later ō; ē has become wy; close ō has become u:

e.g. ymherawdr (imperator), cardod (caritāt-em), cŵyr (cēra), urdd (ōrdo).

NOTE 2.—The terminations of borrowed Latin words, like the terminations of old Brythonic words, have now been lost in Welsh.

Consonant-Changes.

48 1. The consonant-changes of Welsh are mostly those of mutes, when preceded and followed by continuous letters, either in individual words or in breath-groups. They arise from an effort to preserve an unbroken continuity of sound within the word or breath-group. For example, a voiceless sound may become voiced, when it stands between two vowels, i.e. the vibration of the vocal chords continues, while the consonant is being articulated. If the mute be already voiced, it tends to pass into the corresponding spirant, i.e. instead of momentarily stopping the flow of breath, as is done in the case of a mute, we allow the flow to continue.

49 2. The consonant-changes of Welsh should be carefully observed, not only because they illustrate the phonetic tendencies of the language, but also on account of their practical application in the formation of compound words and in initial mutation.

50 3. These changes can often be conveniently illustrated by means of words borrowed from Latin during the Roman occupation of Britain.

* Only when the ending contains the vowel i or y. See § 47, 1.

51

A. Assimilation of Mutes to Continuous Letters.

1. To vowels.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
p	b	capistrum	cebystr
t	d	pater	pader
c	g	locus	llög
b	f	taberna	tafarn
d	dd	prūdēns	prūdd
g	(lost)	sagitta	sāeth
pp	ff	cippus	cyff
pt	th	captus	cāeth
ct	th	doctus	dōeth
cc	ch	peccātum	pechod

2. To spirants.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
p	ph	iş * pen	ei phen
t	th	iş tafod	ei thafođ
c	ch	iş calon	ei chalon

3. To nasals.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
mp	mh	tempor-	tymhort†
nt	nh	contend-	cynhent†
nc	ngh	cancell-	canghell†
mb	mm	ambiguus	ammeu‡
nd	nn	candēla	cannwyll
ng-g	ng	angelus	angel

* The precise sound of this sibilant is uncertain. It has now been everywhere assimilated.

† h in these words is now frequently omitted, except on the addition of an ending, when the syllable which it introduces becomes accented.

‡ Now frequently written ameu.

4. To l (lingual).

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
lp	lff	Alpinus	Elphin
lc	lch	calc-	calch
lb	lf	gilbin*	gylfin
ld	ll	caldarium	callawr
„	lld, llt	sol(i)d-	(swlld) swllt

5. To r (lingual).

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
rp	rff	serpens	sarff
rt	rth	part-em	parth
rc	rch	arca	arch
rb	rf	turba	torf
rd	rdd	ordo	urdd
rg	ri	argentum	arian

B. Other Changes.

- 52 1. m has become f : *e.g.* rēmus, rhwyf, oar.
 lt „ „ llt : *e.g.* altum, ällt (also ll : *e.g.* altäre, allawr).
 lm „ „ lf : *e.g.* palma, palf.
 rm „ „ rf : *e.g.* arma, arf.
 rl „ „ rll : *e.g.* iarl : iarll.
 mn „ „ fn : *e.g.* lam(i)na, llafn.
 thb „ „ thp : *e.g.* daethpwyd for daethbwyd.
 2. f has been lost in plü for plüf.†
 „ „ „ „ llāw „ llāwf.
 „ „ „ „ cāel „ cafel.
 dd „ „ „ „ rhoi „ rhoddi.
 3. By dissimilation we have caffel for cafel, rhotho for rhoddo.
 4. Initial v has become gw in Welsh : *e.g.* gwener from vener-is.

* Old Welsh.

† The loss of final f is one of the most marked characteristics of colloquial Welsh.

Consonant Changes in Compound Words.

- 53 If the first element of a Compound be that which gives it its distinctive meaning—in other words, if it be of the nature of an attribute—the initial letter of the second element undergoes the changes described in § 51, A, 1.
- 54 2. The second element of some few compounds undergoes the changes described in § 51, A, 2.
- 55 3. These changes, due originally to purely phonetic causes, are now treated as signs of composition, and must be made whenever a new compound is formed :
- e.g. *arf-bais*, *coat of arms* (from *pais*) ; *gwerth-wr*, *seller* (from *gwr*) ; *palas-dy*, *palace* (from *ty*).
- 56 4. The spirant change is shown in *dy-chryn*, *terror* ; *tra-chas*, *exceedingly hateful*, and a few more words.

NOTE.—For the purpose of composition the voiceless sounds *ll* and *rh* are often voiced to *l* and *r*.

Consonant Changes in Breath-Groups

(Initial Mutation).

- 57 The Consonant changes which take place in breath-groups are analogous to those which, in course of time, have taken place in individual words and in the first element of compounds. These changes, like those of individual words and compounds, are, in their origin, the result of purely phonetic causes, operating when the consonant at the beginning of a word included in a breath-group followed and was followed by a continuous letter. This would occur for instance in the case of an adjective following a fem. noun ending in *ā*.

TABLE OF INITIAL MUTATIONS.

- 58 1. The unchanged consonant is called the **Radical**.
 59 2. Mutations, from the point of view of sound-change, are of three types, Voiced, Spirant and Nasal.

60

SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.			
	RADICAL.	VOICED.	SPIRANT.	NASAL.
p t c	pren tād cam	bren dād gam	phren thād cham	mhren nhād ngham
b d g	baich dŷn gŵr		faich ddŷn awr	maich nŷn ngŵr
ll rh	llais rhēs	lais rēs		
m	mam		fam	

Employment of the Initial Mutations.

- 61 (a) Certain types of mutation correspond in usage to each other:

The 'spirant mutation' in the case of **b, d, g** and **m** corresponds in usage to the 'voiced mutation' in the case of **p, t, c, ll** and **rh**.

- 62 (b) Where **p, t, c** undergo the 'spirant mutation,' **b, d, g, ll, rh, m,** undergo no change.*

- 63 (c) Where **p, t, c, b, d, g** undergo the 'nasal mutation,' **ll, rh** and **m** undergo no change.

Mutation of **p, t, c** into **b, d, g**; of **b, d, g** into **f, dd, —**; of **ll** and **rh** into **l** and **r**: of **m** into **f**.

- 64 This is the most common form of mutation; for a list of the cases where it occurs, see Appendix (Initial Mutations).

- 65 The following points should be noted at the outset:—

(1) After a **verb** or **noun** (including the verb-noun) a **pronoun** is mutated.

* Except after **ni, na, not**: here **b, d, g** become **f, dd, —**; **ll, rh, m,** become **l, r, f**.

(2) After **adjectives** (including ordinal numbers, possessive adjectives 2nd s. and 3rd s. (masc.), some indefinite adjectives and the interrogative adjective), a **noun** is mutated.

(3) After a **parenthesis** a word is mutated.

(4) After a verb the **object-noun** is mutated, the **subject-noun** is not.

(5) After a noun **fem. sing.**, an **adjective** is mutated, after a noun **masc. sing.** it is not.

(6) After the definite article a noun **fem. sing.** is mutated, after a noun **masc. sing.** it is not.

(7) After a verb the **object-noun** is mutated, after a **verb-noun** it is not.

(8) After the relative **a**, a verb is mutated, after **y** it is not.

(9) After the 'predicative preposition' **yn** a noun or adjective is mutated.

Mutation of p, t, c into ph, th, ch.

66 This occurs :—

1. After **tri** (masc.), *three*; **chwē**, *six*; **ei** (fem.), *her*.

2. After **trā**, *exceedingly*, in the case of adjectives and verbs, and after **nī**, **nā**, *not*, in the case of verbs.

3. After the prepositions **a***, **tua**, **gyda**, **efo**, *with*.

4. After the conjunctions **a***, *and*; **nā**, *nor*; **than**; **ō** (=os), *if*.

Mutation of p, t, c into mh, nh, ngh : of b, d, g into m, n, ng

67 This occurs :—

1. After the poss. adj. **fy**, *my* : e.g. **fy mhen** (fr. pen, *head*).

2. After the numerals, **pum**, *saith*, **wyth**, **naw**, **deng**, *again*, **can**; in the case of **diwrnod**, *day*; **blynedd** and **blwydd**, *year*.

3. In nouns after the preposition **yn**, *in*.

Prefixing of h to Initial Vowels.

68 This process, which is analogous to the insertion of h before the accented syllable in an individual word (see § 34), occurs as follows :—

69 1. In **nouns** following the poss. adjectives 'm, **ei** (fem.), **ein**, **eu** (but *not eich*) : e.g. **ei henw**, *her name*; **eu hysbryd**, *their spirit*.

70 2. In **verbs** following the postvocalic acc. pers. pron. 'i : e.g. **fe i hewyllsiodd**, *he willed it*.

71 3. In **again**, *twenty*, when used in compound numerals after the preposition **ar**, *on* : e.g. **tri ar hugain**, *twenty-three*.

NOTE.—It is by this process that we have the form **pa ham?** *why?* i.e. **pa am?** *for what?* lit. *what for?*

* The preposition **a**, **ag**, and the conjunction **a**, **ac**, are in origin the same word.

ACCIDENCE.

72 | ACCIDENCE is the part of grammar which tells how words are *declined* (nouns, adjectives, pronouns), *compared* (adjectives), or *conjugated* (verbs).

73 | Declension of nouns and adjectives in Welsh is limited to the formation of Singulars (in the case of nouns only), Plurals and Feminines.

To some prepositions pronominal suffixes are added.

OBS.—The Definite Article, *yr*, *y*, will be found under “Demonstrative Adjectives,” § 145.

Caution.—In parsing, each word should be parsed separately.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

74 | 1. Welsh nouns and adjectives have two Numbers—the Singular and the Plural—but no Case-endings.

2. The relations conveyed in Latin, and at one time in Welsh, by the Genitive, are now mainly expressed by putting the noun (uninflected) immediately after the noun on which it depends.

3. Other relations conveyed by the Genitive, as well as those conveyed by the Dative or Ablative, are expressed by using a preposition. The Nominative and Accusative are alike in form.

OBS.—The adjective generally follows the noun in Welsh.

N.B.—Note carefully under pronouns, verbs and prepositions the use made of the noun in supplementing the pronominal, verbal and prepositional forms.

Number in Welsh Nouns.

- 75 Welsh, in the case of nouns, has two modes of expressing number :—

(i) Where objects are most familiarly known in their **collective** aspect ; in this case, the collective noun, treated in Syntax as a plural, is the undeclined form, and the singular is formed from it by adding a **singular ending**.

(ii) Where objects are best known **individually** ; in this case the singular is the undeclined form, and the plural is formed from it, either by **internal change of vowel** or by the addition of a **plural ending**.

Formation of the Singular from the Collective Noun.

- 76 1. The **singular** is formed from the collective by adding the ending **-yn** to form singulars masc. : **-en** to form singulars fem. Some collective nouns have a masc. singular, others a feminine singular.

- 77 2. On adding a singular ending, the vowels of the collective form must undergo the changes necessary when an ending is added. See § 47, 1, 6.

Examples :—*adar, birds, ader-yn* ; *plant, children, plent-yn* ; *gwëllt, grass, gwellt-yn, blade of grass* ; *ŷd, corn, yd-en, a grain of corn* ; *plŷ, feathers, plu-en* ; *sêr, stars, ser-en* ; *mëllt, lightning, melt-en, a flash of lightning*.

NOTE 1.—The singular and the collective forms sometimes differ in meaning : *e.g. caws, cheese, cos-yn, 'a cheese.'*

NOTE 2.—To some singulars of this type, no collective form corresponds ; such singulars generally form plurals, for which see § 86.

Formation of the Plural of Nouns and Adjectives from the Singular.

- 78 Nouns and Adjectives, which have plural forms, form them either :—

(i) By **internal change of vowel** ;

e.g. sant, saint, pl. saint ; *bychan, small, pl. bychain,*

or (ii) By the **addition of a plural ending** :

e.g. llong, ship, pl. llong-au ; *du, black, pl. du-on.*

- 79 NOTE.—Most adjectives have no plurals, and the singular form, even of adjectives which have plurals, is not unfrequently used with plural nouns.

PLURAL OF NOUNS.

I. Internal Change of Vowel.

80 | This internal change of vowel is due to the influence of a lost ending of an "i" character. It occurs—

- (a) In an accented syllable, in monosyllabic nouns.
 (b) In an unaccented syllable, in disyllabic nouns.

(a) In an accented syllable.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ăi	sant	saint
ă	ěi	sarff	seirff
ā	ăi	brân	brain
āu	ăi	drāen	drain
ō	ŭ	ffon	ffyn
ō	ōi	llō	lloi
ōu	ŵu	crōen	crŵyn
ŵ	wū	gŵr	gwŷr

(b) In an unaccented syllable.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ăi	dafad	defaid
ă	ŭ*	bustach	bustych
ě	ŭ†	cyllell	cyllŷll
ŵ	ŭ	asgwrn	esgyrn

NOTE 1.—Like *defaid* are formed the plurals of many derivative nouns in *ad*, and *-iad*.

NOTE 2.—*tŷ*, *house*, makes plur. *tai*; *trôed*, *foot*, pl. *trâed*.

NOTE 3.—*a* is changed into *e* in *defaid* and *esgyrn* on account of the change in the vowel of the final syllable. See § 47, 4.

* Before *ch*, *dr*, *ll*, *n*, *rch*.

† Not unfrequently *i*.

II. Addition of a Plural Ending.

- 81 The following are the plural endings * in most common use :—
 -au (and -iau); -on (and -ion); -aid and -iaid; -oedd, -ydd;
 -i; -od :
e.g. pen, *head*, pl. penn-au; helbul, *trouble*, pl. helbul-on;
 Cesar, *Caesar*, pl. Cesar-iaid; mör, *sea*, pl. mor-oedd;
 afon, *river*, pl. afon-ydd; gardd, *garden*, pl. gerdd-i;
 llew, *lion*, pl. llew-od.
- 82 NOTE 1.—When a plural-ending is added to nouns containing certain vowels or diphthongs, these sounds must change according to the rules given under “Phonetic Laws and Tendencies, Vowel Changes,” § 47, 1, 6.
e.g. nant, *brook*, pl. nent-ydd; säer, *carpenter*, pl. seir-i; bwrdd, *table*, pl. byrdd-au.
- 83 NOTE 2.—In the following forms, the root vowel appears in the plural—
 celanedd (S. celain, *corpse*); dannedd (S. daint and dant, *tooth*); dagrau (S. delgr, *tear*); gwragedd (S. gwraig, *woman*); lladron (S. lleidr, *thief*); nadroedd or nadredd (S. neidr, *snake*); rhianedd (S. rhiain and rhian, *maiden*).
- 84 NOTE 3.—cawg, *ever*, has pl. cawg-iau; angel, *angel*, pl. angyl-ion; blynedd, *year*, pl. blynydd-au; meddiant, *possession*, pl. meddiann-au; crafanc, *claw*, pl. crafang-au.

Change of Stem in the Plural.

- 85 Some nouns add the plural ending, not to the ordinary singular form, but to a derivative of it :—
- (a) To a noun of cognate form and similar meaning.
 - (b) To a verbal noun, formed from the singular by adding -ad or -iad.
 - (c) To the singular form with an adjectival ending.
- Examples :—
- (a) cam, *step*, pl. camr-au; chwäer, *sister*, pl. chwiorydd; dychryn, *terror*, pl. dychrynfe-ydd; nös, *night*, pl. nosweith-iau.
 - (b) cān, *song*, pl. caniad-au; addurn, *ornament*, pl. addurn-iaid-au;
 - (c) Cristion, *Christian*, pl. Cristionog-ion; gwlāw, *rain*, pl. gwlawog-ydd; grās, *grace*, pl. grasus-au.

* The plural endings were originally the stem endings of the old Brythonic declensions, which, on the loss of the case-endings, served to distinguish the plural forms of many words from the singular. When, in course of time, these stem-endings were mistaken for plural endings proper, they were employed to form new plurals.

Plural of Nouns in -yn and -en.

- 86 **RULE**:—Substitute the required plural-ending for the singular-ending -yn or -en: *e.g.* *difer-yn, drop*, pl. *difer-ion*; *cwning-en, rabbit*, pl. *cwning-od*; *meddw-yn, drunkard*, pl. *meddw-on*.

Plural of Compound Nouns.

- 87 **Compound nouns**, in which the element that gives them their distinctive meaning comes first, are made plural by giving its plural form to their second element:—

e.g. *gwerth-wr, seller*, pl. *gwerth-wyr* (like *gwyr*); *trig-fan, dwelling-place*, pl. *trig-fannau* (like *mannau*).

NOTE.—If of the suffix -iwr is dropped in the plural, but where it is part of the root as in *ysbŷ-wr, spy*, it is kept.

Nouns with Double Plural Formations.

- 88 *llŷ, calf*, pl. *lloiau* (also *lloi*); *neges, errand*, pl. *negeseuau* (also *negesau*); *cân, song*, pl. *caneuon* (and *caniadau*); *gwâs, servant*, pl. *gweision*; *mâb, son*, pl. *meibion*.

Nouns with Two Plurals.

The following are the most important:—

- 89 1. Without difference of meaning.—*blwyddyn, year*, pl. *blyn-dydoedd* and *blynnyddau*; *castell, castle*, pl. *cestyll* and *castelli*; *mynydd, mountain*, pl. *mynyddoedd* and *mynyddau*; *plwyf, parish*, pl. *plwyfi* and *plwyfydd*; *trêf, town*, pl. *trefi* and *trefydd*.
- 90 2. With difference of meaning.—*bron, breast and hillside*, pl. *bronnau breasts*, *bronnnydd, hillsides*; *cynghor, counsel and council*; pl. *cynghorion, counsels*, *cynghorau, councils*; *llwyth, tribe and load*, pl. *llwythau, tribes*, *llwythi, loads*.

Nouns used in the Plural only.

- 91 *ymsgaroedd, entrails*; *gwartheg, cattle*; *cyfreidiau, needs*; *teleidion, charms*; *barbariaid, barbarians*; *ceinion, beauties*.

Anomalous Plurals.

- 92 *brawd, brother*, pl. *brodyr*; *cefneder, first cousin*, pl. *cefnidyr*; *cyfyrdwr, cousin once removed*, pl. *cyfyrdwyr*; *ewythr, uncle*, pl. *ewythredd*; *modryb, aunt*, pl. *modrybedd**; *cyfnither, female cousin*, pl. *cyfnitherod*; *ewin, finger nail*, pl. *ewinedd*; *daint (or dant), tooth*, pl. *dannedd*; *bys, finger*, pl. *bysedd*; *câr, relative, friend*, pl. *ceraint*; *gŵf, smith*, pl. *gofaint*; *nai, nephew*, pl. *neiaint*; *nith, niece*, pl. *nithoedd*; *ych, ox*, pl. *ychent†*; *merch, girl, daughter*, pl. *merched*; *pryf, worm, insect*, pl. *pryfed*; *ci, dog*, pl. *cŵn*.

* N. Wales *modrbedd*.

† Also *ychain*.

Employment of the Chief Plural Endings.

- 93 au and iau, the most living plural endings in modern Welsh, are used to form the plural :—
- (a) Of most names of implements, articles of furniture, diet, dress, etc., whose plurals are not formed by internal change of vowel.
 - (b) Of derivatives in -aid, -der, -did, -dod, -edd, -yd, -aeth; -ad and -iad (forming verbal nouns); also of feminines (denoting instruments) in -adur, -ur, -in, -nc.
- 94 oedd forms the plural of many nouns denoting :—
- (a) The larger divisions of time: *e.g.* blynyddoedd, *years*; canrifoedd, *centuries*; oesoedd, *ages*.
 - (b) The larger divisions of land: *e.g.* ardaloedd, *districts*; tiroedd, *lands*; bydoedd, *worlds*.
 - (c) The larger classes of natural phenomena: *e.g.* moroedd, *seas*; gwyntoedd, *winds*; tymhestloedd, *storms*.
 - (d) The larger divisions of numbers: *e.g.* cannoedd, *hundreds*; miloedd, *thousands*.
 - (e) large masses of people: *e.g.* pobloedd, *peoples*; lluoedd, *hosts*; byddinoedd, *armies*.
- 95 on and ion form the plural :—
- (a) Of many nouns denoting the more painful personal experiences: *e.g.* helbulon, *troubles*; treialon, *trials*; clefydon, *diseases*.
 - (b) Of many abstract nouns denoting such ideas as cynghorion, *counsels*; rhybuddion, *warnings*; esgusion, *excuses*; bendithion, *blessings*; melltithion, *curses*, etc.
 - (c) Of many adjectives used as nouns: *e.g.* cyfoethogion, *rich*; tlodion, *poor*.
 - (d) Of derivatives in -ai, -og, -or, -ydd denoting persons: *e.g.* gwestai, *guest*, pl. gwesteion; marchog, *knight*, pl. marchogion; drysor, *door-keeper*, pl. drysorion; ysgrifenydd, *secretary*, pl. ysgrifenyddion.
 - (e) Of nouns denoting persons and certain classes of persons: *e.g.* dynion, *men*; meibion, *youths*; trigolion, *inhabitants*; apostolion, *apostles*.
- 96 ydd forms the plural :—
- (a) Of nouns ending in -fa: *e.g.* llosgfa, *conflagration*, pl. llosgfeydd; porfa, *pasture*, pl. porfeydd.
 - (b) Of many nouns denoting objects seen in a landscape: *e.g.* afonydd, *rivers*; ffosydd, *ditches*; magwrydd, *stone walls without mortar*; rhosydd, *moors*.

(c) Of some other nouns: *e.g.* diodydd, *drinks*; bwydydd, *foods*.

- 97 od is mostly used for the plural of nouns denoting animals: *e.g.* camelod, *camels*; llwynogod, *foxes*; llygod, *mice*; pysgod, *fish*.

Also in eilunod, *idols*; llebanod, *louts*; Ffrancod, *Frenchmen*; Gwyddelod, *Irishmen*.

- 98 aid and iaïd form the plural:—

(a) Of many adjectives used as nouns: *e.g.* trueiniaïd, *wretched ones*; gweiniaïd, *weak ones*.

(b) Of nouns in -ad, -iaid, -adur, -ur, (denoting persons): *e.g.* ceidwad, *keeper*, ceidwaid; pechadur, *sinner*, pechaduriaïd.

(c) Of nouns denoting religion, nationality, proper names: *e.g.* Protestaniaïd, *Protestants*; Syriaïd, *Syrians*; Cesariaïd, *Caesars*.

N.B.—llaw, *hand*, has no plural; dwylaw, dwylo, *two hands*, is in all cases used instead.

PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

- 99 Adjectives, which have plurals, form them as nouns do:—

(a) By internal change of vowel.

(b) By adding a plural-ending to the masculine singular.

NOTE.—On adding a plural-ending, care must be taken to change the vowels of the word according to the rules given under Phonetic Laws and Tendencies, Vowel-changes, § 47, 6. a becomes ei; *e.g.* dall, *blind*, pl. deillion.

(a) By Internal Change of Vowel.

1. In accented syllables.

SOUND.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ĕi	hardd	heïrdd
„	„	llall	lleïll

2. In an unaccented syllable.

SOUNDS.		EXAMPLES.	
ă	ăi	buan	buain
ă	ũ	cadarn	cedyrn
ĕ	(before rn) ũ	caled	celyd

(b) Plural formed by adding a Plural-ending.

RULE :—Add -ion. After br, dr, gr, thr, u, w, add -on.

NOTE 1.—*tew, fat*, pl. *tewion* ; *glew, strong*, pl. *glewion* ; *gwan, weak*, pl. *gweinïaid*.

NOTE 2.—Derivative adjectives ending in -edig, -og, -ol, -us, usually form a plural only when used as nouns.

Feminine of Nouns and Adjectives.

FORMATION OF FEMININE OF NOUNS.

- 100 | GENERAL RULE :—Add -es ; if the masc. sing. end in -yn, change -yn to -en : e.g. *dyn, man*, *dynes, woman* ; *asyn, ass*, *asen, she-ass*.

NOTE.—*lleidr, thief*, has fem. *lladrones* ; *Sais, Englishman*, fem. *Saesnes*.

- 101 | The following pairs of words denoting Persons, Male and Female, should be noted.

MASCULINE.	MEANING.	FEMININE.	MEANING.
bachgen	<i>boy</i>	geneth	<i>girl</i>
brawd	<i>brother</i>	chwāer	<i>sister</i>
cefnider	<i>cousin</i>	cyfnither	<i>cousin</i>
chwegrwn	<i>father-in-law</i>	chwegr	<i>mother-in-law</i>
dāw	<i>son-in-law</i>	gwāudd	<i>daughter-in-law</i>
ewythr	<i>uncle</i>	modryb	<i>aunt</i>
gwās	<i>man-servant</i>	morwyn	<i>maid-servant</i>
gŵr	<i>husband</i>	gwraig	<i>wife</i>
„	<i>man</i>	„	<i>woman</i>
māb	<i>son</i>	merch	<i>daughter</i>
nai	<i>nephew</i>	nith	<i>niece</i>
tād	<i>father</i>	mam	<i>mother</i>
taid	<i>grandfather</i>	nain	<i>grandmother</i>
tadcú	„	mamgú	„

FORMATION OF FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

- 102 Most adjectives have no feminine form, and the growing tendency is to use the masculine for both genders. With a few exceptions, the adjectives which have feminine forms are monosyllables containing the vowels y and w.

N.B.—Feminine forms are used in the singular only.

- 103 1. GENERAL RULE :—Change y to e ; w to o. (See § 47, 2).
e.g. cryf, *strong*, fem. crêf ; llwm, *bare*, fem. llom.
2. Similarly :—brych, *speckled* ; byr, *short* ; gwlyb, *wet* ; gwyn, *white* ; gwyrdd, *green* ; llym, *sharp* ; syth, *straight* ; sych, *dry* ; crwm, *stooping* ; crwn, *round* ; dwfn, *deep* ; tlws, *pretty* ; and a few others.
3. Also the compounds.—pengrych, *curly-headed* ; talgrych, *tall and curly-headed* ; hirgrwn, *elliptical* ; pendrwm, *top heavy* ; pengrwn, *round head*.
4. One adjective brith, *speckled*, has fem. braith.
5. The disyllabic adjectives :—bychan, *small*, and melyn, *yellow*, have fem. bechan and melen respectively ; tywyll, *dark*, sometimes has fem. tywell.

Gender of Nouns.

- 104 1. In Welsh there are two genders,* Masculine and Feminine.
 2. There is no Neuter, and very few nouns are common.

In the following paragraphs on Gender :—

Masculine nouns are printed in Clarendon type.

Feminine nouns are printed in *italics*.

To discover the gender of a noun, ask :—

I. DOES THE NOUN DENOTE A PERSON ?

- 105 If so :—Nouns that denote a Male person are Masculine :

Nouns that denote a Female person are Feminine :

e.g. cigydd, 'butcher' ; bachgen, 'boy' ; geneth, 'girl' ; morwyn, 'maiden.'

By this rule we are able to simplify all other rules, by *first excluding from consideration the nouns that denote persons*.

- 106 perthynas, 'relation,' cyfylder, 'cousin once removed,' and some adjectives used as nouns, are of common gender, *i.e.* masculine or feminine according to their application.

* Care must be taken not to confuse grammatical gender (of nouns), with sex (of persons or animals).

OBS. 1.—The above rule of Natural Gender does not apply to collective nouns: *e.g.* *y fyddin*, 'the army'; *y iwerin*, 'the common people'; *y gynnullleidf*, 'the congregation.' Since these do not denote "a male person," or "a female person," their gender follows the rules for sexless things given below.

OBS. 2.—*baban*, 'infant,' *plentyn*, 'child,' *tŷst*, 'witness,' are masculine whether denoting a male or female.

OBS. 3.—Certain abstract nouns, used to denote persons, have their own gender, irrespective of their application: *e.g.* *meichiau*, 'surety'; *cydnabod*, 'acquaintance'; *mawrhydi*, 'majesty'; *arglwyddiaeth*, 'lordship.'

- 107 II. If the noun does *not* denote a person, then ask: DOES THE NOUN DENOTE A SEXLESS THING? If so, its gender will generally depend upon its form.

The main rules and exceptions are given in §§ 109-111.

- 108 There are some classes of nouns, chiefly proper names of sexless things, in which the gender is determined, not by the form, but by the meaning of the word.

- (a) Proper names of Rivers are mostly feminine (corresponding to the gender of *afon*, 'river'): *e.g.* *Y Ddyfrdwy*, 'the Dee.'
- (b) Proper names of Days of the Week, Months, Seasons, Winds, Cardinal Points are masculine, corresponding to the gender of *dŷdd*, 'day'; *mis*, 'month'; *tymor*, 'season'; *gwynt*, 'wind'; respectively.
- (c) Proper names of Feasts are masculine: *e.g.* *y Pâsg*, 'Easter'; *y Sulgwyn*, 'Whitsuntide'; *y Grawys*, 'Lent'; *y Nadollig*, 'Christmas.'
- (d) Proper names of Parishes, Towns, Cities, Countries are feminine, corresponding to the gender of *llan*, 'church'; *trêf*, 'town'; *dinas*, 'city'; and *gwlad*, 'country,' respectively.
- (e) Proper names of letters of the alphabet are feminine.
- (f) Nouns denoting kinds of wood (not trees) are masculine, corresponding to the gender of *pren*, wood.

Rules for Nouns Denoting Sexless Things.

- 109 All indeclinable parts of speech used as nouns (except names of letters of the alphabet), including all verb-nouns are masculine :

e.g. *yr os*, 'the "if"'; *y bwyta*, 'the eating.' Also adjectives denoting colour, ideas, numbers, and language used as nouns :—

e.g. *y melyn*, 'the yellow'; *y gwir*, 'the true'; *y pedwar*, 'the four'; *Cymraeg da*, 'good Welsh'; but *y Gymraeg* (fem.), 'the Welsh language,' corresponding to the gender of *iaith*, 'language.'

- 110 For determining the gender of nouns denoting sexless things by their form, the following rules may be given :—

RULE 1.—Simple nouns of one syllable having as their vowel or diphthong, *a*, *â*, *ae*, *ai*, *au*, *aw*, *âw* are masculine.

RULE 2.—Simple nouns of one syllable having as their vowel or diphthong, *ei*, *î*, *ï*, *iw*, *u*, *û*, *w*, *û*, *wy*, *y*, *ÿ*, are masculine.

RULE 3.—Simple nouns of one syllable having as their vowel or diphthong, *o*, *ô*, *oe*, *e*, *é* are feminine.

RULE 4.—Simple nouns of two syllables, whose last vowel is *a*, *w*, *u*, or *y*, are masculine.

RULE 5.—Simple nouns of two syllables, whose last vowel is *ai*, *e*, *o*, *wy*, are feminine.

RULE 6.—Derivative nouns, ending in *-ad* (*-iad*), *-âd* (*-hâd*), *-adur*, *-ai*, *-ant*, *-aint*, *-deb*, *-der*, *-did* (*-dyd*), *-dod*, *-dra*, *-edd*, *-i*, *-iaint*, *-ineb*, *-ioni*, *-ni*, *-rwydd*, *-ur* (and *-yr*), *-wch*, *-wy*, are masculine.

RULE 7.—Derivative nouns, ending in *-ach*, *-aeth*, (*-iaeth*), *-ain*, *-as*, *-eb*, *-ed*, *-ell*, *-en*, *-fa*, *-iar*, *-ig*, *-in*, *-og*, are feminine.

RULE 8.—Derivative nouns ending in *-aid*, *-an*, *-od*, have the same gender as the nouns to which the ending is added.

RULE 9.—The gender of a Compound noun is the same as that of the noun to which it gives a special meaning : e.g. *colomendy* (like *tŷ*), *dove-cot*, lit. *dove-house* ; *mammaeth*, *nurse*, lit. *nursing-mother* (like *mam*).

- 111 (a) Exceptions to Rule 1.—*arch, barn, fflam, glan, lamp, llan, safn; bôth, câd, cân, gwlad, llâth, rhâff; câr, sâth, âel; craith, ffair, iaith, llain, naid, plaid, sail; awr, dawn, dawns, gwawr; llaw, rhaw.*
- (b) Exceptions to Rule 2.—*cist, glin, gwîsg; punt; clîst; gwyrth gwystl; ffydd, tŷb; clŵyd, cŵyn, ffrwyn, gwyl, hŵyl, hŵyr, rhŵyd.*
- (c) Exceptions to Rule 3.—*corn, corph, gogr, ofn, porth (gate); clôd, côf, grô, trô, môdd, nôd; crôen, ôed, tîes, trôed; cafn, edn, elw, gwerth, meil, nerth, pen, serch; bêdd, gwêilt, gwres, llô, llôd, môdd, mêl.*
- (d) Exceptions to Rule 4.—*crafn, talar, daear, dinas, cwppan,* arddwrn; erthygl, ynys, ergyd; natur, pladur, gwefus.*
- (e) Exceptions to Rule 5.—*enaid, aberth, amser, angen, (camwedd), (cartref), castell, cawell, halen, hanes, pared, bore, preseb; (anwyd), awyr, (gorchwyl), (gwobrwy), (cyfrwy).*
- (f) Exception to Rule 6.—*galwad.*
- (g) Exceptions to Rule 7.—*prynedigasth, darfodedigasth, gwasanasth.*

112 III.—1. If the noun denotes neither a person nor a sexless thing, ask lastly: DOES THE NOUN DENOTE A KIND OF ANIMAL? (*i.e.* one of the lower animals). If so, remember that names of animals in Welsh, are rarely, if ever, of common gender, being either masculine or feminine: *e.g.* *eryr*, 'eagle' is masculine; *colomen*, 'dove' is feminine.

2. In the case of some animals there are pairs of nouns to denote the male and the female respectively:

e.g. *adiad*, 'drake,' *hwyaden*, 'duck';
carw, hŷdd, 'stag,' *ewig*, 'hind';
hwrdd, 'ram,' *dafad*, 'sheep';
ceiliog, 'cock,' *iŵr*, 'hen.'

3. Where it is necessary to denote the sex, it may be indicated by adding *gwrryw*, 'male,' *benyw*, 'female'; the name of the animal preserving its own gender, as indicated by the mutation, if it be feminine, (or non-mutation, if it be masculine) of the initial letter of the adjective: *e.g.* *câth wrryw, eryr benyw*.

Diminutive Nouns.

113 The endings added to the singular to form diminutive nouns are *-an, -ig, -yn, -cyn*; to the plural, *-ach* and *-os*.

e.g. *dynan* (com. gen.) 'little person'; *oenig*, 'little lamb'; *dernyn*, 'little piece'; *bryncyn*, 'little hill'; *dynionach* (com. gen.), 'poor mortals' (fr. *dynion*); *plantos*, 'little children' (fr. *plant*); *gwrageddos*, 'poor women' (fr. *gwragedd*).

* In the Welsh translation of the Bible *cwppan* is masculine.

Comparison of Adjectives.

- 114 r. In addition to the Comparative proper, and the Superlative, there is in Welsh a Comparative of Equality, of the same meaning as the Positive in English preceded by *so*, *as* or *how* :

e.g. *wyned yw, so white is it; wyned a'r eira, as white as the snow; Wyned ydyw! How white it is!*

2. The usual endings are :—

(a) For Comp. of equality, *-ed* :

(b) For Compar. proper, *-ach* :

(c) For Superlative, *-af* :

e.g. *dŷ, black; du-ed, as black; du-ach, blacker; du-af, blackest.*

NOTE 1.—If the positive end in *b, d, g*, these sounds are changed respectively into *p, t, c*, in both comparatives and the superlatives :

e.g. *gwlyb, wet, gwlyped, gwlypach, gwlypaf.*

NOTE 2.—If the last syllable of the positive have *ai, aw, or w*, these must be changed respectively into *ei, o, or y* (see Phonetic Laws and Tendencies, § 47, 6) : *e.g.* *mafn, slender, mefnach; trwm, heavy, trymach.*

NOTE 3.—Sometimes (especially after *-dd*), *-ach, -ed, -af*, become *-lach, -ied, -iaf*.

- 115 In the following adjectives, *-ed*, forming the Compar. of Equality, and *-af*, forming the Superlative, are added to the Comparative form, in which the old Brythonic comparative ending *-iōs* (= Latin *-ior, -ius*) has now been lost.

NOTE.—*agos, hawdd and ieuanc* may also be compared regularly.

POSITIVE	MEAN- ING	COMPAR. PROPER	MEAN- ING	COMPAR. OF EQUAL	MEANING	SUPER- LATIVE	MEANING
<i>agos</i>	<i>nigh</i>	<i>nēs</i>	<i>nearer</i>	<i>nesed</i>	<i>as near</i>	<i>nesaf</i>	<i>nearest</i>
<i>bāch</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>llai</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>lleied</i>	<i>as small</i>	<i>lleiaf</i>	<i>smallest</i>
<i>buan</i>	<i>swift</i>	<i>cynt</i>	<i>sooner</i>	<i>cynted</i>	<i>as soon</i>	<i>cyntaf</i>	<i>soonest</i>
<i>drwg</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>gwāeth</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>gwaethed</i>	<i>as bad</i>	<i>gwaethaf</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>hawdd</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>haws</i>	<i>easier</i>	<i>hawsed</i>	<i>as easy</i>	<i>hawsaf</i>	<i>easiest</i>
<i>hēn</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>hŷn</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>hyned</i>	<i>as old</i>	<i>hynaf</i>	<i>eldest</i>
<i>isel</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>lower</i>	<i>ised</i>	<i>as low</i>	<i>isaf</i>	<i>lowest</i>
<i>uchel</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>uwch</i>	<i>higher</i>	<i>uched</i>	<i>as high</i>	<i>uchaf</i>	<i>highest</i>
<i>ieuanc*</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>iau</i>	<i>younger</i>			<i>ieuaf</i>	<i>youngest</i>
<i>hir*</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>hŷy</i>	<i>longer</i>			<i>hwyaf</i>	<i>longest</i>
<i>mawr*</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>mŷy</i>	<i>larger</i>			<i>mwyaf</i>	<i>largest</i>

* *Ieuanc, hir, mawr*, have Comp. of Equality *ieuenged, hired, cymmaint*, respectively.

NOTE 1.—*dā*, *good*, has Comp. *gwell*, *better*; Superl. *goreu*, *best*. Compar. of Equality, *daed* or *cystal*, *as well*.

NOTE 2.—*gwerthfawr*, *valuable*, has Comp. of Equality, *gwerthfawroced*, *as valuable*. Comp. *gwerthfawrocach*, *more valuable*; *gwerthfawrocaf*, *most valuable*.

NOTE 3.—The Comparative of equality was originally an abstract noun in -ed. By its use in such expressions as *gwelwch hardded y wlad*, lit. *see the beauty of the country*, it came to be considered as meaning 'mor hardd,' and was gradually employed accordingly.

- 116 From the nouns *bläen*, *point*; *diwedd*, *end*; *öl*, *track*; *pen*, *head*; are formed the Superlatives *blaenaf*, *first*; *diweddaf*, *last*; *ölaf*, *last of all*; *pennaf*, *chief*; respectively.
- 117 The Compar. *trëch*, *stronger*, Superl. *trechaf*, *strongest*; and the Superlative *eithaf*, *furthest*; have no corresponding Positive forms.

REMARKS.

- 118 1. As well as by means of the bare Comp. of Equality (rarely used alone), *as—as* may be expressed as follows:—
- (a) By means of the Comp. of Equality preceded by *cyn* or *can*, and followed by a:
e.g. *cyn wyned a'r eira*, *as white as the snow*.
- (b) By means of *cy-*, *cyf-*, *cys-*, *cyn-*, prefixed to certain nouns:
e.g. *cyhyd*, *as long* (fr. *hyd*, *length*); *cyfled*, *as broad* (fr. *llëd*, *breadth*); *cystal*, *as well* (fr. *tâl*, *payment*); *cymmaint*, *as large*, (fr. *maint*, *size*); *cynddrwg*, *as bad* (fr. *drwg*, *evil*). In *cyfuwch*, *as high*, *cyf-*, is prefixed to the Comparative *uwch*, *higher*.
- (c) In the case of words which do not take -ed, by means of the Positive preceded by *mor*, *as*:
e.g. *mor fendithiol a'r goleu*, *as blessed as the light*.
- 119 2. Where no Comparative or Superlative form exists, *mwy*, *more* and *mwyaf*, *most*, put before the Positive, are used to express the Compar. and the Superl. respectively.
e.g. *mwy gobeithiol*, *more hopeful*; *mwyaf gobeithiol*, *most hopeful*.
- 120 3. Note the following expressions:—*y cyntaf a'r diweddaf*, *the first and the last*; *y blaenaf a'r ölaf*, *the former and the latter*; *y gwyr mwyaf eu clöd*, *the men of most fame*; *po fwyaf—mwyaf öll*, *the more—the more*; *o hynny yn fwy*, *by so much the more*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1	un		{ tri }-ar-bymtheg	deunawfed
2	dau (m.), dŵy (f.)	cyniaf, unfed.	{ tair }-ar-bymtheg	pedwerydd
3	tri (m.), tair (f.)	ail, eilfed.	deu-naw	pedwaredd { }-ar-bymtheg
4	pedwar (m.), pedair (f.)	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	pedwar { }-ar-bymtheg	ugainfed
5	pump, pum*	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	pedair { }-ar-bymtheg	unfed-ar-hugain
6	chwech, chwê*	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	ugain	degfed-ar-hugain
7	saith	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	un-ar-hugain	pymthegfed-ar-hugain
8	wyth	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	deg-ar-hugain	unfed-ar-bymtheg-ar-hugain
9	naw	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	pymtheg-ar-hugain	deugeinfed
10	deg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	un-ar-bymtheg-ar-hugain	unfed-a-deugain
11	un-ar-ddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	degain	degfed-a-deugain
12	deuddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	deg-a-deugain	triugeinfed
13	tri { }-ar-ddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	deg-a-thrigain	degfed-a-thrigain
14	tair { }-ar-ddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	pedwar ugain	pedwar ugeinfed
15	pedwar { }-ar-ddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	deg-a-phedwar-ugain	degfed-a-phedwar ugain
16	pedair { }-ar-ddeg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	cant, can*	canfed
17	pymtheg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	mil	millfed
	un-ar-bymtheg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	{ myrdd	
	dau-ar-bymtheg	trydydd (m.), trydedd (f.)	{ myrddiwn	

* The forms *pum*, *chwe*, can be employed when a noun immediately follows the numeral.

- 122 1. A noun immediately following the cardinal numeral is put in the singular :
e.g. pedwar dyn, four men ; in the compounds triwyr, three men, seithwyr, seven men, the noun is in the plural.
- 123 2. A noun qualified by a composite cardinal number containing two separate numbers, or any composite ordinal number is placed after the first number :
e.g. un dyn ar ddëg, eleven men ; y trydydd dyn ar ddëg ar hugain, the thirty-third man.
- 124 3. If the cardinal number contain more than two numbers, the preposition *o, from*, may be placed between it and the noun :
e.g. tri ar ddeg ar hugain o ddynion, thirty-three men.
- 125 4. *cyntaf, first*, is never used in combination with other numerals : in such combinations *unfed* is used.
- 126 5. *dëg, again, cant, mil* (f.), when used as nouns, have the plurals, *degau, ugeiniau, cannoedd, miloedd*, respectively.
- 127 6. Cardinals are used for ordinals, (1) of pages and hymns (2) of years (in dates) :
e.g. tudalen cant ac ugain, page 120 ; y flwyddyn pedwar cant, the year 400.
- Caution.—The initial mutations which take place after numbers should be carefully noted. See Appendix (Initial Mutations).

Cardinal Numbers used with Possessive Adjectives.

- 128 Note the use of the possessive adjective in the following expressions :—*ni ein dau, tri, tair, etc., we two, three, etc., chwi eich dau, tri, tair, etc., you two, three, etc.* For the third person ill is used. Similarly *fy hûn, hunan*. See § 139, note.
e.g. hwy ill tri, they three: in this expression *ill* *trioedd* is sometimes used.
- 129 Note the following adverbs and adverbial expressions—
1. *Unwaith, dwywaith, teirgwaith, etc., once, twice, thrice, etc.*
 2. *Yn gyntaf, yn ail, yn drydydd, etc., firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.*
 3. *Ar unwaith, at once.*
 4. *Y tro cyntaf, yr ail dro (or eilro), y trydydd tro, the first, second, third time.*
 5. *Ar ddwywaith, ar ddeudro, in two attempts.*
 6. *Yn awr ac eilwaith, now and then.*
 7. *Bob yn un ac un, one by one.*
 8. *Bob yn ddau, bob yn dri, etc., two by two, three by three, etc.*
 9. *Bob yn ail, alternately.*

PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Personal Pronouns.

- 130 1. Personal Pronouns in Welsh are of four kinds.
 (a) Postvocalic (acc.), used before the verb after certain words ending in a vowel. (b) Simple. (c) Reduplicated Emphatic. (d) Conjunctive.
- 131 2. The Conjunctive is used to express—'I also,' 'thou also,' 'he also,' etc.
- 132 3. For b, c, d, the nom. and acc. are alike in form.
 OBS.—A Conjunctive and Emphatic form is occasionally found, e.g. myfinnau, tydithau, etc.

	FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.		THIRD PERSON.	
a	S. 'm	P. 'n	S. 'th	P. 'ch	S. 'i (M. and F.)	P. 'u (M. and F.)
b	mī	nī	tī	chwi	ēf (M.) hī (F.)	hŵy, hŵynt
c	myfī	nynī	tydī	chwychwī	efē, (M.) hyhī (F.)	hwyntŵy
d	minnau	ninnau	tithau	chwithau	yntau (M.) hithau (F.)	hwythau

- 133 NOTE 1.—efe stands for ef-ef. As a formal personal pronoun with verbs of all persons and numbers, the form fe is used: see § 194.

e.g. fe welodd y dyn, *the man saw*, lit, *there saw*, i.e., *the man*. Similarly e is used for ef in poetry.

- 134 NOTE 2.—The Nom. 'I,' 'thou,' 'he,' etc. is not usually expressed unless emphatic.

- 135 NOTE 3.—myfī, tydi, efe, etc. in the nom. are now generally used only with verbs in the 3rd pers. sing., in such sentences as—myfī yw, *it is I*; efe oedd yno, *it was he that was there*; tydi a alwodd, ** it was you who called*.

* This apparently simple sentence has sprung from a complex sentence beginning with ys, *it is*. See Syntax, Introduction.

- 136 If the accus. pronoun is **emphasized**, in addition to the pronoun before the verb, a simple personal pronoun is added after it: in this case *i* is used for *fi*.
e.g. *fe 'th welais, 'I saw thee'*; *fe 'th welais di, 'I saw thee.'* Similarly, *fe 'th welais dithau, 'I saw thee also.'*
- 137 Pronouns governed by prepositions are, in many cases, denoted by pronominal suffixes attached to such prepositions:
e.g. *ataf, to me*; *drostynt, over them.*
- 138 The pronoun of the 2nd pers. sing. *ti* is used in addressing the Deity, a very intimate friend, a child, or an animal. But, except to the Deity or to an animal, the growing tendency is to use *chwi*.
- 139 There is in Welsh no reflexive pronoun. As substitutes, the nouns *S. hūn, * hunan, self*, *P. hunain, selves*, qualified by a poss. adj., are used:

e.g. *fy hun, myself*; *ein hunain, ourselves.*

NOTE.—Several verbs have a reflexive form, made by prefixing the preposition *ym*, another form of *am*, 'around.' Sometimes, as in *ym-laddaf, I fight*, this form has a reciprocal meaning:

e.g. *golchaf, 'I wash'*; *ym-olchaf, 'I wash myself.'*

Possessive Pronouns.

- 140 Instead of a pronoun the noun *eiddo, property*, with pronominal suffixes, preceded by the article is used. Similarly the number *un* preceded by a possessive adj. and followed by a simple personal pronoun, referring to a singular; the noun *rhai* to a plural, and the noun *eiddo* either to a singular or a plural.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>yr eiddof, mine</i> <i>yr eiddot, thine</i> <i>yr eiddo, his</i> <i>yr eiddi, hers</i>	<i>yr eiddom, ours</i> <i>yr eiddoch, yours</i> <i>yr eiddynt, theirs.</i>

Also *fy un i, fy rhai i, mine*; *dy rai di, dy rai di, thine*; etc.

NOTE 1.—For **emphasis** a pers. pron. may be added: *e.g.* *yr eiddo ef, his.*

NOTE 2.—*Eiddo* is now often used for *S. 3 fem.*

* Probably the numeral *un, one*, with 'h' prefixed, used as a noun. Compare the Breton *un, unan*; see § 128.

Possessive Adjectives.

- 141 These are of two kinds : (a) *Postvocalic*. (b) *Normal*. The postvocalic forms are used after words ending in a vowel (if no pause intervene).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
POSTVOCALIC.	NORMAL.	POSTVOCALIC.	NORMAL.
'm	fy,* <i>my</i>	'n	ein, <i>our</i>
'th	dy,* <i>thy</i>	'ch	eich, <i>your</i>
'i, 'w	ei, <i>his, her</i>	'u, 'w	eu, <i>their</i>

- 142 NOTE 1.—The form S. and P. 3, 'w, is used after the prep. *i, into* :
e.g. *i'w, into his, her, their.*
- 143 NOTE 2.—For emphasis a personal pron. may be added after the noun :
e.g. *dy lun di, 'thy likeness.'*
- 144 NOTE 3.—A poss. adj. agrees in gender with the noun to which it refers.

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns.

yr, y. (The Definite Article).

- 145 yr (before vowels and h), y (before consonants) :
e.g. *yr achos, the cause* ; *y gwaith, the work.*
- 146 When, however, after words ending in a vowel, the y of yr is elided, the form 'r is used, even before consonants :
e.g. *o'r ty, from the house.*
- 147 NOTE.—Before consonantal w, y is used : e.g. *y wraig, the woman.*
" " i, yr " : e.g. *yr iechyd, the health.*
- (a) *hwn, this.* (b) *hwinnw, that.*

148

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
hwn (M.) hon (F.) hyn (indecl.)	hyn	hwinnw (M.) honno (F.) hynny (indecl.)	hynny

NOTE.—hyn and hynny (S.) are used with *pêth, thing* :
e.g. *y peth hyn, this thing* ; *y peth hynny, that thing.*
This use is parallel to the dialect use of hyn in *y mynydd hyn, this mountain.*

* Occasionally mau and tau are found for *my* and *thy* ; e.g. *y llyfr mau, my book* ; *y tŷ tau, thy house.*

- 149 1. When used as adjectives, *hwn* and *hwnnw* follow the noun preceded by the definite article :
e.g. y wraig hon, this woman ; y dynion hynny, those men.
- 150 2. To express a demonstrative adjective of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd person, for *hwn*, *hwnnw*, are substituted the adverbs, *yma*, *here* ; *yna*, 'there (near you)' ; *acw*, *yonder* :
e.g. y dyn yma, 'this man (near me)'; y dyn yna, 'that man (near you)'; y dyn acw, 'the man yonder.'
- 151 3. *acw* is also sometimes used idiomatically for the demonstrative of the 1st pers. :
e.g. y ty acw, 'that house of mine.'
- 152 4. *hwn* and *hwnnw*, *hyn* and *hynny*, are used as demonstrative pronouns. The plural then is *y rhai hyn*, *y rhai hynny*. As pronouns, *hyn* and *hynny* in the singular correspond to the neuter demonstrative pronoun of other languages.
- 153 5. To form demonstrative pronouns of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, *yma*, *yna*, *acw* are added to *hwn*, *hon*, *hyn* in the singular :
e.g. hwnyma, 'this one (m.)'; honyna, 'that one (f.)'; hynacw, 'that thing (yonder).'
 In the plural the adverb is substituted for *hyn* after *rhai* :
e.g. y rhai yma, yna, acw.
- 154 6. *rhai* is really a sing. noun, being Latin 'greg-em,' acc. of 'grex,' *flock*, borrowed.

arall, pl. *ereill*.

- 155 As adjective, *arall* means *another*, *other* : *e.g. dyn arall, another man ; y dyn arall, the other man*. As pron. *arall*, means *another* ; *ereill*, *others*.

y naill—y llall.

- 156 1. This pair of words means, *the one—the other* ; pl. *y naill—y lleill*. *y naill* is both demonstr. adj. and pron. ; *y llall* a pronoun only, the corresponding adjective being *arall*, used after the noun preceded by the article.
- 157 2. 'One another' is expressed by the plural possessive adjectives, *ein*, *eich*, *eu*, with *gilydd*, the mutated form of an old noun *cilydd*, *companion* ; for 1st, 2nd and 3rd pers. respectively :
e.g. ein gilydd, eich gilydd, eu gilydd.

NOTE.—*Ei gilydd* (sing.), corresponding to *his fellow*, in such an expression as *each his fellow*, was the original form, but was mistaken for 'eu gilydd.'

Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective.

- 158 1. (a) Interrogative pronoun, *pŵy?* *who?* (b) Interrogative
adjective, *pâ?* *what?*
- 159 2. (a) "*Whose*" is expressed by putting *pŵy* after the noun :
e.g. Whose book? *llyfr pŵy?*
(b) The interrogative pronoun = English *what?* is expressed by
pa beth? or *bêth?* lit., *what thing?* *How many?* by *pa sawl?*
pa gynnifer? *How much?* by *pa faint?* *
- 160 3. *What kind?* is expressed by *pa fâth?* *pa ryw?*
- 161 4. *pwy* and *pa* are used for both genders and numbers.
Examples : *ty pwy ydyw?* *whose house is it?* *pwy yw?* *who is*
he? *pa dy yw?* *which house is it?* *beth yw?* *what is it?* *pa fath*
yw? *what kind is it?* *pa ryw ddyn oedd?* *what kind of man*
was he?

Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives.

- 162 1. *nêb*, *some one*, *dim*, *something*, are used in negative sentences
as pronouns : *e.g. ni welais neb*, *I saw no one* ; *ni chefais ddim*,
I got nothing. In questions and answers *neb* and *dim* are used
without the negative :
e.g. A oedd neb yno? *no* *oedd, neb?* *Was no one there?*
No, no one.
- 163 2. *neb* followed by *rhyw* is used in negative sentences to
denote '*no—at all*' : *e.g. neb rhyw ddynion*, *no men at all*.
N.B.—*dim* is also used as an adjective in negative sentences :
e.g. ni chefais ddim bwyd, *I got no food*.
In questions and answers the negative is usually omitted :
e.g. A oes dim lle? *Nac oes, ddim.* *Is there no room?* *No,*
none.
- 164 3. In affirmative sentences the adjective *rhyw* denotes *some* :
e.g. rhyw ddynion, *some men* ; *rhyw beth*, *some thing*.
- 165 4. Where *some* means "a portion of," it is expressed by *pêth* :
e.g. peth goleu, *some light*.
- 166 5. To express the pronouns, *some one*, *some* ; S. *rhywun*, *some*
one, P. *rhywrai*, *some*, are used.

NOTE.—Historically, *dim* and *rhyw*, like *peth*, are nouns, and the noun following them was put in the genitive case.

* *Pa gynnifer* and *pa faint* are followed by the prep. *o*.

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns of Welsh are—

- 167 1. **Simple proclitic**—**a**, **yr**, (before consonants **y**), always followed immediately by a verb ; **a** representing the nom. and acc., **yr**, (**y**) the other cases of the Old Brythonic relative :

e.g. **a** laddo **a** leddir, *he who slays will be slain* ; **y** ty **a** welais, *the house which I saw* ; **y** dyn **y** gwelais ei dy, *the man whose house I saw* ; **y** dydd **yr** oeddwn yn gweithio, *the day on which I was working*.

- 168 N.B.—Usually, where in English the relative is governed by a preposition or a verb-noun, the relative in Welsh is **yr**, **y**, but it is never preceded by a preposition or a verb-noun : these are placed at the end of the relative clause : the preposition with a pronominal suffix, the verb-noun qualified by a possessive adjective, agreeing in person, number and gender with the antecedent of the relative : similarly a noun following *whose* in English.

e.g. **y** ty **yr** euthum iddo, *the house into which I went*.

„ „ **yr** euthum i'w adeiladu, *the house to build which I went*.

„ „ **y** gwelais ei dō, *the house whose roof I saw*.

„ „ **y** gwelais ei adeiladu, *the house the building of which I saw*.

- 169 2. **Compound**—in which the proclitic forms **a** and **yr** (**y**) are supplemented by certain other pronouns, which were originally a repetition of the antecedent of the relative :

(a) The most common supplement of this kind is **yr hwn** **yr hon**, **yr hyn** ; pl. **y rhai**, formed by means of the demonstrative pronoun **hwn**, etc., preceded by the article. This demonstrative is properly added only where greater distinctness is necessary. Other supplements of the same kind are **y nēb** and **y sawl**.

(b) The Interrogative pronouns **pwyr** ? *who* ? **beth** ? *what* ? with **bynnag** and **a** (**yr**), express general* relative pronouns, **pwyr bynnag a**, *whosoever* ; **beth bynnag a**, *whatsoever*.

* Occasionally expressed by using **ar a** : *e.g.* **pawb ar a welaf**, *everyone that I see*.

- 170 The interrogative adjective **pa**, in the combination **pa—bynnag**, is separated from **bynnag** by the noun :

e.g. pa ddyn bynnag, what man soever.

- 171 **bynnag** is a mutated form of **py nag**? *who not?* hence **pw y bynnag** means *who? who not?* **pa ddyn bynnag, what man? who not?**

OBS. 1.—**a** is frequently omitted, but the omission of **yr (y)** is rare.

OBS. 2.—In Negative Clauses, **nâ, not** (sometimes **ni**) is substituted for **a, yr, y**.

Caution.—Each word in these expressions must be parsed separately.

Definitive Adjectives and Pronouns.

- 172 1. 'Self' in 'myself,' 'thyself,' etc., when used as a definite pronoun is expressed by means of the nouns **hûn, hunan, self**, pl. **hunain, selves**, preceded by the required possessive adjectives : see § 139.

e.g. dy hûn, thyself; ein hunain, ourselves.

- 173 2. 'The same' is expressed by **yr ûn** :
e.g. the same men, yr ûn dynion.

ADVERBS.

- 174 1. There are in Welsh no adverbs derived from adjectives by adding a suffix as in English. An English adverb like *happily* is expressed in Welsh by putting before the required adjective the word **yn**, used also to introduce a predicate noun or adjective.

e.g. dedwydd, happy, yn ddedwydd, happily; dedwyddach, happier; yn ddedwyddach, more happily; dedwyddaf, happiest; yn ddedwyddaf, most happily.

- 175 2. The comparative of equality is the same both as an adjective and as an adverb.

- 176 3. Note the following expressions—*gwéllwell, better and better; gwaethwaeth, worse and worse; lléilai, less and less; mwylwy, greater and greater.*

VERBS.

177 The Welsh verb has :—

(a) Two Voices * :—

The Active conjugated with distinct personal suffixes for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, singular and plural.

The Passive conjugated with one suffix for all persons, singular and plural.

178 NOTE.—The Passive Voice in Welsh appears to have been originally a form of the verb expressing merely the occurrence of a given action, leaving its subject unexpressed. The object of the action—in present day Welsh, to all intents and purposes, the subject of the Passive Voice—was put in the Accusative Case. That the Welsh linguistic consciousness of the present day has come to look upon what was originally the object of a verb with subject unexpressed, as the subject of a verb in the Passive Voice, seems to be indicated by the fact that the initial letter of the word in question, like that of the subject of an Active Verb, undergoes no mutation, whereas the initial letter of the object of a verb, whether noun or pronoun, always does. With pronouns, however, the older construction shows itself in the use of the accus. postvocalic form of the pers. pron. after certain words ending in a vowel :

e.g. *se 'm gwelir, I am seen*, lit. *there is seeing (in respect to) me*, by the side of *gwelir fi*. The old impersonal use, too, is exemplified in the case of intransitive verbs like *wyf, I am*; *deuaf, I come*; *af, I go*.

179 (b) Three Moods :—Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.

180 (c) Four Simple Tenses of the Indicative.†

		NAME OF WELSH TENSE.	
PRES. TIME.	<i>he learns</i>	dysg	Present.
	<i>he is learning</i>		
PAST TIME.	<i>he learnt</i>	dysgodd	Aorist.
	<i>he was learning</i>	dysgai	Past Imperfect.
	<i>he had learnt</i>	dysgasai	Pluperfect.

NOTE.—In the irregular verb *wyf, I am*, and its compounds, we have also a Present Habitual and a Past Imperfect Habitual :

e.g. *byddaf, I am wont to be*; *byddwn, I was wont to be*.

181 The name Aorist is short for Past Aorist (= *Past Indefinite*).

182 The name Pluperfect is short for Past Perfect.

183 The Future is the same in form as the Present. In the verb *wyf* and its compounds, it has the same form as the Present Habitual: and in the case of other verbs also the Pres. Habitual (see Compound Tenses, below) may be used as Future.

* Many verbs acquire a reflexive and some a reciprocal sense by the prefixing of the prep. *ym*=*am, around*. Cf. § 139.

† For the use of these forms, see Syntax.

- 184 By means of the verb *wyf* and the verb-noun preceded by the prepositions *yn*, *in*, or *wedi*, *after*, the following Compound Tenses are formed :—

		NAME OF WELSH TENSE.
PRESENT TIME.	<i>he is learning</i> <i>mae yn dysgu</i>	Present Continuous.
	<i>he is wont to learn</i> <i>bydd yn dysgu</i>	Present Habitual.
	<i>he has learnt</i> <i>mae wedi dysgu</i>	Perfect.
	<i>he has been learning</i> <i>bu yn dysgu</i>	Perfect Continuous.
PAST TIME.	<i>he was learning</i> <i>yr oedd yn dysgu</i>	Past Imperfect Continuous.
	<i>he used to learn</i> <i>byddai yn dysgu</i>	Past Imperfect Habitual.
	<i>he had learnt</i> <i>yr oedd wedi dysgu</i>	Pluperfect.
	<i>he had been learning</i> <i>buasai yn dysgu</i>	Pluperfect Continuous.
FUTURE TIME.	<i>he will have learnt</i> <i>bydd wedi dysgu</i>	Future Perfect.
	<i>he will have been learning</i> <i>bydd wedi bod yn dysgu</i>	Future Perfect Continuous.

- 185 The Present Habitual, *bydd yn dysgu*, is used as a Future.

NOTE.—Carefully observe the future aspect often given in Welsh to the Past Imperfect and Pluperfect. For example, just as the present form *dysg* may mean *he will learn*, so the Past Imperfect *dysgai* may mean *he would learn*, and the Pluperfect *dysgasai* *he would have learnt*. The latter is the most common meaning of the simple Pluperfect form in Modern Welsh.

- 186 Except where absolutely necessary for the sake of precision, the compound tenses should not be used in writing Welsh.

- 187 Caution.—In parsing, it is important to parse the component parts of the compound tenses separately.

- 188 (d) **Two Numbers** (Singular and Plural).
 189 (e) **Three Persons** in each number, corresponding to the three persons of pronouns.
 190 From the verb-stem are also formed—
 (a) The verb-noun (indeclinable), *dysgu, learning*.
 (b) The verb-adjective, *dysgedig, learned, erudite* ;
 (*dysgadwy, that can be learnt*).
 OBS. 1.—The verb-adjective is used only as an attribute. In the case of most verbs it does not exist.
 OBS. 2.—The Welsh language has now no participles. To form participle-equivalents, the verb-noun governed by prepositions is used.
 191 **Caution.**—In order to illustrate the structure of the participle-equivalents, the component parts should be parsed separately.

Tenses of the Subjunctive.

- 192 The Subjunctive has only one simple tense—the Present :
 e.g. dysgwylf, I may learn.
 193 For the Past Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive, the Past Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative are used.
 194 **NOTE.**—The Welsh verb is frequently preceded by one of the following proclitics :—*fe* (*mi*) (see § 133) ; *a, yr* (*y*). (For the history of *a* and *yr* (*y*) see § 167).
 1. *fe* (in the spoken Welsh of N. Wales, *mi*), is often used before the verb at the beginning of a sentence ; *e.g. fe redodd y dyn, the man ran*.
 2. *a* is used when the subject and the object of the sentence is put first for the sake of emphasis ; *e.g. dyn a ddaeth = (ys) dyn a ddaeth, (it is) a man who came ; a man came*.
 3. *yr* (before a vowel), *y* (before a consonant) are used :—
 (a) before forms of *wyf* Pres. (cont.), Past Imperf. (cont.), Pers. and Impers. at the beginning of a sentence ; *e.g. yr wyf yma, I am here*.
 (b) before forms of *wyf* (auxiliary), when the verb-noun is placed first ; *e.g. gweithio y bum, I have been working*.
 (c) before all verbs when an adverb, or a noun governed by a preposition is placed first, for emphasis : *e.g. yma y gwelaf, here I see*.
 (d) after many prepositions used as conjunctions : *e.g. cyn yr af, before I go*.

Wyf, 'I am'—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun.

195a

INDICATIVE.	
PRESENT.	PRESENT HABITUAL AND FUTURE.
wyf, ydwyf, <i>I am</i> wyt, ydwyt, <i>thou art</i> mâc, ôes, sydd, sy, yw,* <i>he is</i> ym, ydym, <i>we are</i> ych, ydych, <i>you are</i> māent ynt, ydynt, <i>they are</i>	byddaf, <i>I am</i> byddi, <i>thou art</i> bydd, <i>he is</i> byddwn, <i>we are</i> byddwch, <i>you are</i> byddant, <i>they are</i>
	<i>wont to be, or I shall be, thou wilt be, etc.</i>
PAST IMPERFECT.	PAST IMPERFECT HABITUAL.
oeddwn, <i>I was</i> oedit, <i>thou wast</i> oedd, ydoedd, <i>he was</i> oeddym, <i>we were</i> oeddych, <i>you were</i> oeddynt, <i>they were</i>	byddwn, <i>I was</i> byddit, <i>thou wast</i> byddai, <i>he was</i> byddem, <i>we were</i> byddech, <i>you were</i> byddent, <i>they were</i>
	<i>wont to be</i>
AORIST AND PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
bŭm, <i>I was or have been</i> buost, <i>thou wast or hast been</i> hŭ, <i>he was or has been</i> buom, <i>we</i> buoch, <i>you</i> buont, buant, <i>they</i>	buaswn, <i>I had been</i> buasit, <i>thou hadst been</i> buasai, <i>he had been</i> buasem, <i>we had been</i> buasech, <i>you had been</i> buasent, <i>they had been</i>
	<i>were or have been</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.	PAST IMPERFECT.
byddwyf, bwyf, <i>I be</i> byddych, bych,† <i>thou be</i> byddo, bō, <i>he be</i> byddom, bōm, <i>we be</i> byddoch, bōch, <i>you be</i> byddont, bōnt, <i>they be</i>	Same as Past Imperf. Habitual Indic. or contracted— bawn, <i>I were</i> bāet (bait), <i>thou wert</i> bāe (bai), <i>he were</i> bāem, <i>we were</i> bāech, <i>you were</i> bāent, <i>they were</i>
IMPERATIVE.	
S. 2. bydd, <i>be</i> ; 3. bydded, <i>let him be</i>	P. Same as Pres. Indic. Hab.
VERB-NOUN.	
bōd, <i>being</i>	

* Also ydyw.

† bōt is sometimes found.

INDICATIVE.	
PRESENT.	PRESENT HABITUAL AND FUTURE.
ys, ydys	byddys, byddis or byddir
PAST IMPERFECT.	PAST IMPERFECT HABITUAL.
oeddid	byddid
AORIST AND PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
buwyd	buasid or buesid
SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.) AND IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE (PAST IMPERFECT).
bydder	baid (also same as Past Imperfect Indic. Habitual)

- 196 NOTE.—These Impersonal forms are used mainly in forming Compound tenses, in order to denote the fact that such and such an action *has* occurred, *is* occurring, or *will* occur, without making any unnecessary statement as to its agent or agents, when these are already familiar to the person to whom the statement is made : *e.g.* in announcing the time of a funeral (*fe fyddys yn cychwyn oddiwrth y ty am dri o'r gloch*), *the start from the house will be made at three o'clock.*

Wyf, 'I am'—its Compound Tenses.

- 197 Since *wyf* is itself the auxiliary, its Compound Tenses are, as far as possible, avoided in good literary Welsh.

REMARKS.

- 198 1. For the use of *māe*, *oes*, *sydd*, *yw* (*ydyw*) *dynt*, see Syntax.
- 199 2. With *ped* (=pe), *if*, *bawn*, etc., contract into *petāwn*, *petāet*, *petāe*, *petāem*, *petāech*, *petāent*.
- 200 3. Similarly *ped fuaswn*, etc. becomes *petaswn*, etc.
- 201 4. For Past Imperf. P 1, 2, 3, *oedd-em*, *-ech*, *-ent* are used.
- 202 OBS.—The following forms are sometimes found :—Pres. Indic. S. 1. *yttwyf*, etc. ; S. 2. *wyd*, *ydwyd*, *yttwyd* : Past Imperf. Indic. S. 1. *yttoeddwn*, etc. : Past Imperf. Habitual P. 1, 2, 3, *byddym*, *-ych*, *-ynt* : Past Imperf. Subjunctive P. 1, 2, 3, *beym*, *beych*, *beynt* : Imperative S. 3, *bîd*.

FORMS OF THE VERB.

- 203 A verb-form consists of two parts :
 1 The stem, *i.e.* the part from which comes a whole group of forms : *e.g.* *dysg-*, in *dysg-u*, *dysg-ais*, *dysg-ai*.
 2 The ending, *i.e.* the part which varies in different forms coming from the same stem : *e.g.* *-ed*, *-ais*, *-ai* from *dysg-*.
- 204 NOTE.—In most endings we can distinguish (a) the final consonant which forms the suffix proper, which is pronominal in origin, (b) the connecting vowel :
e.g. *dysg-w-n*, where *n* is the consonantal suffix, *w* the connecting vowel.
- 205 The simple forms of the verb come from two stems and fall into two groups :—

A. Personal Forms.

1. From the **Present Stem** come—

Present (= Future)	Present	Present
Indicative }	Subjunctive }	Imperative }
Past Imperfect }	Aorist	
Indicative }	Indicative (sing. only) }	

2. From the **Past Stem** come—

Aorist Indicative (plural only) | Pluperfect Indicative.

B. Impersonal Forms.

1. From the **Present Stem** come—

Present (= Future) }	Present	Present
Indicative }	Subjunctive }	Imperative }
Past Imperfect }	Aorist	
Indicative }	Indicative }	

2. From the **Past Stem** comes the Pluperfect Indicative.

- 206 These stems may be illustrated as follows :—
 (a) Pres. Indic. S. 1, giving **Present Stem**, *dysg-af*, *I learn* ;
 (b) Aorist Indic. P. 1, giving **Past Stem**, *dysg-as-om*, *we learnt*.

Connecting Vowels and Diphthongs.

- 207 (a) The connecting vowels and diphthongs should be carefully noted.
 (b) Welsh had originally, like Greek and Latin, different conjugations, each with its characteristic vowel, but, owing to the fusion of these into one conjugation, some endings now preserve the characteristic vowel of one conjugation, others of another.

208a Table of Endings—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun and Adjectives.

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE.	AORIST.
S. 1. -a-f 2. -i 3. (No ending)* P. 1. -w-n 2. -w-ch 3. -a-nt <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> Added to Present Stem.	S. 1. -ai-s 2. -ai-st 3. -o-dd P. 1. -o-m 2. -o-ch 3. -a-nt <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> Added to Pres. Stem. Added to Past Stem.
PAST IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
S. 1. -w-n 2. -i-t 3. -ai P. 1. -e-m 2. -e-ch 3. -e-nt <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> Added to Present Stem.	S. 1. -w-n 2. -i-t 3. -ai P. 1. -e-m 2. -e-ch 3. -e-nt <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> Added to Past Stem.
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (Pres.).</i>	
S. 1. -wy-f; 2. -e-ch; 3. -o	P. 1. -o-m; 2. -o-ch; 3. -o-nt
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
S. 2. (No ending)*; 3. -e-d	P. Same as Pres. Indic.
<i>VERB-NOUN.</i>	<i>VERB-ADJECTIVES.</i>
Sometimes consisting of Pres. Stem only, sometimes with an ending added.	-edig -adwy

* Sometimes the ending -a is used. For Pres. Ind. S. 3, -ith in N. Wales and -iff in S. Wales are often used in colloquial Welsh.

Table of Endings—Impersonal Forms

208b

INDICATIVE.	
PRESENT AND FUTURE.	AORIST.
-i-r (added to Pres. stem)	-wy-d (added to Pres. stem)
PAST IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
i-d. (added to Pres. stem)	-i-d (added to Past stem)
SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.) AND IMPERATIVE.	
-e-r	

REMARKS.

- In the suffix -nt, t is sometimes omitted in poetry.
- The following forms are also sometimes found :
 - For Past Imperf. Indic. P. 1, 2, 3, forms in -ym, -ych, -ynt.
 - „ Aorist „ S. 3, „ „ -t, -th, -as, -es, -is, -wys.
 - „ „ „ P. 1, 2, 3, „ „ -asam, -esoch, -esont.
 - Pluperfect „ P. 1, 2, 3, „ „ -esym, -esych, -esynt.
 - Pres. Subjunctive „ S. 2, „ „ -ych.
 - „ „ S. 3, „ „ -wy.
 - Aorist Indic. (Impers.) „ „ -ed, -ad, -s.*
 - Imperative S. 3, „ „ -awt, -awd.

* In lläs, *was slain* : e.g. pan las Crïst, *when Christ was slain*.

Dysg-af, 'I learn'—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun.

208a

INDICATIVE.	
PRESENT AND FUTURE.	AORIST.
dysg-af	dysg-ais
dysg-i	dysg-aist
dýsg	dysg-odd
dysg-wn	dysgas-om
dysg-wch	dysgas-och
dysg-ant	dysgas-ant

PAST IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
dysg-wn dysg-it dysg-ai dysg-em dysg-ech dysg-ent	dysgas-wn dysgas-it dysgas-ai dysgas-em dysgas-ech dysgas-ent
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.).</i>	
S. 1. dysg-wyf; 2. dysg-ech; 3. dysg-o	P. 1. dysg-om; 2. dysg-och; 3. dysg-ont
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
S. 2. dysg, dysg-a; 3. dysg-ed P. Same as Pres. Indic.	
<i>VERB-NOUN.</i>	
dysg-u	

Dysg-af, 'I learn'—Impersonal Forms.

2096

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE.	AORIST.
dysg-ir	dysg-wyd, dysg-ed
PAST IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
dysg-id	dysgas-id, dysges-id
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.) AND IMPERATIVE.</i>	
dysg-er	

Change of Vowel in the Stem.

- 210 If the last syllable of the Stem, present or past, have the vowel **a** it is changed to **o** (e.g. in *car-*, *caras-*)—
- (a) In Pres. Indic. S. and P. 2 :
e.g. cer-i, thou lovest ; cer-wch, you love.
 - (b) In Aorist Indic. S, 1, 2 :
e.g. cer-ais, I loved ; cer-aist, thou lovedst.
 - (c) In Past Imperf. Indic. S. 2 :
e.g. cer-it, thou wast loving.
 - (d) In Pluperf. Indic. S. 2 :
e.g. cares-it, thou hadst loved.
 - (e) In Pres. Indic. (Impers.) :
e.g. cer-ir, one loves, there is loving.
 - (f) In Past Imperf. Indic. (Impers.) :
e.g. cer-id, one loved, there was loving.
 - (g) In Pluperf. Indic. (Impers.) :
e.g. cares-id, one had loved, there had been loving.

Formation of Pres. Indic. S. 3.

- 211 RULES : 1. If the last syllable of the Present Stem have **o** or **e** substitute **y** :
e.g. -clo-, -clŷ ; coll-, cyll ; dod-, dŷd ; ffo-, ffŷ ; golch-, gylch ; llosg-, llŷsg ; rhodd-, rhydd ; torr-, tyrr ; tro-, trŷ ; ateb-, etyb ; gwared-, gweryd ; cyffro-, cyffry ; cyfod, cyfyd ; deffro-, deffry ; diffodd-, diffydd.*
- 212 2. In disyllabic present stems having **a** or **o** in the last syllable but one, on making the change described in Rule 1, for **a** or **o** substitute **e** :
e.g. gwrandaw-, gwrendy ; taraw-, tery ; gosod, gesyd ; aros, erys ; gwared, gweryd ; ateb, etyb.
- 213 3. In monosyllabic present stems having **a** as their vowel, for **a** substitute **ai** or **ei**.
(N.B.—Stems like *cadŵ-*, ending in **ŵ**, are counted as monosyllabic) :
e.g. saf-, saif ; par-, pair ; tafl-, teifl ; cadw-, ceidw ; galw-, geilw ; dal-, deil.
- 214 4. In disyllabic present stems having **a** for their last vowel, before consonants, change **a** to **ei**, elsewhere to **y** :
e.g. gwahardd-, gweheirdd ; para-, pery ; bwyta-, bwyty ; atal- also makes etyl.

* The contracted form of the pres. stem *cod-* makes pres. nd. S. 3 *cŵyd*.

REMARKS.

- 215 1. In *gwant*, *he pierced*; *cant*, *he sang*; *cym berth*, *he took*, we have remains of an old Aorist in -t (corresponding to the -t preterite of Irish).
- 216 2. *gwel*, *see*, *clw*, *hear*, *tal*, *pay*, have Past stems, *gwels*, *clws*, *tal*.
- 217 3. Occasionally the Pres. Subj. of a verb is employed like the Greek Optative to express wish:
e.g. gwel-wyf, *may I see!*
- 218 4. In some verbs whose present stems end in l, n, air, id, yg, iw, a consonantal i is inserted before endings other than i, and before -as- of the past stem:
e.g. dal, *dal-iaf*, *dal-iasom*; *arwain*, *arwein-iaf*, *arwein-iasom*; *cynnyg*, *cynnyg-iaf*, *cynnyg-iasom*; *erfyn*, *erfyn-iaf*, *erfyn-iasom*. To the contrary, *tal-af*.
- 219 5. To the verb-noun *bwrw*, *casting*, corresponds the present stem *bwri*-, past stem *bwrias*-.
- 220 6. From *taw*-, *be silent*, comes Pres. Indic. S. 3, *tau*, *he is silent*.

Contracted Verbs.

- 221 In conjugating the verbs *clw*-, *hear*; *taw*-, *be silent*, where two w's would otherwise come together, one is dropped:
e.g. Pres. Indic. P. 1, *clwyn*, *we hear*, for *clw-wn*.
- 222 Similarly in the case of *ciniaw*-, *dine*; *galw*-, *call*; *gwranda*-, *listen*; *enw*-, *name*.

The contractions of verbs whose present stems end in ó- or há will be seen from the following paradigms (pp. 52, 53).

NOTE.—The forms enclosed in brackets are uncontracted.

Stems in ó—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun.

223a

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
<i>PRESENT AND FUTURE.</i> trōf, <i>I turn</i> troi try trown trowch trōnt	<i>AORIST.</i> trois troist trōdd troisom * troisoch troisant
<i>PAST IMPERFECT.</i> trown trōet (troit) trōe trōem trōech trōent	<i>PLUPERFECT.</i> troiswn * troisit troisai troisem troisech troisent
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.).</i>	
S. 1. (trōwyf); 2. (trōech)	P. 3. trōnt
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
S. 2. trō; 3. (trōed) trōed	P. Same as Present Indic.
<i>VERB-NOUN.</i> troi	

Stems in ó—Impersonal Forms.

223b

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
<i>PRESENT AND FUTURE.</i> troir	<i>AORIST.</i> (trōwyd), trowd, trōed
<i>PAST IMPERFECT.</i> troid	<i>PLUPERFECT.</i> troisid *
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.) AND IMPERATIVE.</i> (trōer)	

* For tro-ysom, etc.; tro-yswn, etc.; tro-ysid, etc.

224a

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE. cryfhâf, <i>I strengthen</i> cryfhéi cryfhá cryfháwn cryfhéwch cryfhánt	AORIST. (cryfhéais) (cryfhéaist) (cryfháodd) cryfhásom cryfhásoch cryfhásant
PAST IMPERFECT. cryfháwn cryfhéit cryfhái cryfháem cryfháech cryfháent	PLUPERFECT. cryfháswn cryfhásit cryfhásai cryfhásem cryfhásech cryfhásent
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.)</i> (cryfháwyf)	
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i> S. 2. cryfhá ; 3. cryfháed (cryfháed) P. Same as Pres. Indic.	
<i>VERB-NOUN.</i> cryfháu	

224b

Stems in há—Impersonal Forms.

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE. cryfhéir	AORIST. (cryfháwyd) cryfhæd
PAST IMPERFECT. cryfhéid	PLUPERFECT cryfhásid
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.) AND IMPERATIVE</i> (cryfháër)	

Expression of the Passive.

- 225 1. To express the **Passive**, the **impersonal** forms of the verb are employed.
- 226 2. If the subject of the passive verb in English be a personal pronoun, the pronoun can be expressed in Welsh in two ways—
- (a) After certain words ending in a vowel, such as *na*, *fe*, *oni*, *y*, by means of the postvocalic **accus.** form, immediately preceding the impersonal form of the verb :
- e.g. *fe 'm gwelir*, *I am seen*; lit: *there is seeing (in respect to) me*.
- (b) By means of the **simple** form of the personal pronoun placed immediately after the verb :
- e.g. *gwelir fi*, *I am seen*.
- 227 3. Form (a) makes it highly probable that the **apparent subject** of a passive verb in Welsh is, in its origin, the **object** of an impersonal verb with subject unexpressed.
- 228 4. In **colloquial** Welsh, which tends far more than the literary language to employ compound forms, the verb *câf*, *I obtain*, governing a verb-noun qualified by possessive adjectives, is largely used to express the passive :
- e.g. *yr wyf yn cael fy mlino*, = *fe 'm blinir* or *blinir fi*, *I am troubled*, (lit. *I am getting my troubling*.)

Obs.—For the use of the verb-noun qualified by possessive adjectives see § 241.

The Verb-Noun.

- 229 The Verb-noun, answering partly in usage to the gerund, partly to the infinitive of other languages, is treated in the Celtic languages much more like a noun than it is, for example, in Latin or even in English (see Syntax). For instance, in the parent Celtic speech, a noun depending on a verb-noun was put, not in the accusative, but in the **genitive** case, and hence it is, that the initial letter of a noun “governed” by a verb-noun, like that of a noun depending on a noun, is unchanged, while that of the object of a verb changes. (See Initial Mutations, § 61):
- e.g. *clywais gân*, *I heard a song*;
wedi clywed cân, *after hearing a song*.

NOTE.—The Welsh construction in such an expression, for example, as *drwy ddarllen llyfr*, *by reading a book*, corresponded more closely in its origin to such a phrase as ‘by the reading of a book,’ than to the Latin construction ‘*legendo librum*,’ or the English ‘by reading a book.’ The Genitive in question would correspond to the Objective Genitive.

Endings of the Verb-Noun.

- 230 In some cases the verb-noun is identical in form with the present stem :
e.g. newid, changing ; byw, living ; cynnull, gathering.
- 231 In many cases, however, the verb-noun is formed by adding to the present-stem an ending, sometimes terminating in a consonant, but usually consisting of one of the vowels, *a, i, o* (or *io*), *u*. These present stems are frequently identical in form with nouns or adjectives.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF VERB-NOUNS.

- 232 RULES : 1. Present stems having in their last syllable, *au, iw, wy*, and some with *i, u* and *ai*, take *o* :
e.g. llif-o, flowing ; heul-o, shining (used of the sun) ; *briw-o, hurting ; mwyd-o, soaking ; twyll-o, deceiving ; hud-o, enticing.*
- 233 2. Many present-stems having in their last syllable *ei* (fr. *ai*), *y* or *u* (when pronounced as *i*), take *-io* (with consonantal *i*) :
e.g. sell-io, founding ; gwib-io, darting ; ffig-io, feigning ; lliw-io, colouring ; gwyl-io, watching.
- 234 3. Present stems, whose last syllable has the vowel *o* or the diphthong *oe*, or which end in *w*, take *i* :
e.g. llog-i, hiring ; crog-i, hanging ; poer-i, spitting ; oer-i, growing cold ; sylw-i, observing ; also cyflawn-i, fulfilling.
 On the contrary, *hoel-io, nailing ; coel-io, believing.*
- 235 4. Most present stems having in the last syllable vowels or diphthongs other than those enumerated, take *u*, but *i* is not uncommon after syllables with *e* or *ei* :
e.g. tynn-u, drawing ; crynn-u, trembling ; penn-u, appointing ; on the contrary, med-i, reaping ; per-i, causing ; gen-i, being born ; gwein-i, serving ; gwaedd-i (pronounced *gweidd-i*), *shouting.*
- 236 5. Many causative and inceptive verbs derived from nouns and adjectives take the ending *hau* :
e.g. dyfr-hau, watering ; dydd-hau, becoming daylight ; llwfr-hau, becoming timid.
- 237 6. Some verb-nouns denoting to gather derived from plural and collective nouns denoting fruits, etc., take the ending *a*.
e.g. afaleu-a, gathering apples ; cneu-a, gathering nuts. Similarly, *cardot-a, begging ; ceinioc-a, collecting pence ; and also bwyf-a, eating.*

- 238 Other endings of the verb-noun are—*an* (*ian*) and *fan*, found in a few frequentative verbs; *ed* (*ied*); *ain*; *eg*; *yll*:

e.g. *sefyll-ian*, *loitering*; *hed-fan*, *hovering*; *clyw-ed*, *hearing*; *ystyr-ied*, *considering*; *llef-ain*, *crying*; *rhed-eg*, *running*; *ehed-eg*, *flying*; *sef-yll*, *standing*.

- 239 The present stem *ysgydw-*, *shake*, has the verb-noun, *ysgwyd*; the present stem *chwardd-*, *laugh*, has the verb-noun *chwerth-in*; the present stem *diang-*, *escape*, has the verb-noun *diane*.

The Verb-Noun after Prepositions.

- 240 The verb-noun governed by prepositions is extensively employed in Welsh, to supply the place of participles, and to form phrases equivalent in meaning to temporal, final, concessive and other clauses. (See Syntax):

e.g. *yn dyfod*, *gan ddyfod*, *coming*; *wedi dyfod*, *having come*; *ar ddyfod*, *about to come*; *dan ddyfod*, *while coming*; *erbyn dyfod*, *by the time that (he) came*; *er dyfod*, *though (he) came*.

- 241 In these and similar phrases, in order to indicate who or what performs the action implied in the verb-noun, two forms of expression are used:—

(a) As in '*wedi* (*i'r-dyn*) *ddyfod*,' '*wedi* (*i-mi*) *ddyfod*,' where the required noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition *i*, *to*, is inserted between the preposition governing the verb-noun and the verb-noun which it governs.

(b) As in '*wedi-dyfod o'r dyn*,' '*wedi-dyfod ohonof*,' where the required noun or pronoun is introduced by the preposition *o*, *from*, and placed after the verb-noun.

Caution.—In parsing expressions of this kind each word should be parsed separately.

NOTE 1.—If the agent of the action expressed by the verb-noun is denoted by a pronoun, the possessive adjective may also be employed: *e.g.* *wedi ei ddyfod*, *after he came*, lit. *after his coming*; *wedi ei hwyrthau hi*, *after it had become late*.

NOTE 2.—The verb-noun qualified by a poss. adj. and governed by the prep. *wedi*, *after*, is frequently used to express the equivalent of the English perfect participle passive: *e.g.* *mae y dyn wedi ei ladd*, *the man has been killed*, lit., *the man is after his killing*.

Irregular Verbs.

242 These may be classified as follows—

1. Compounds of *wyf*, illustrated by their verb-nouns, thus—

- (a) Prepositional, *can-fod*, *perceiving*; *han-fod*, *existing*; *dar-fod*, *ending*; *gor-fod*, *overcoming*; *cyf-ar-fod*, *meeting*.
 (b) Adjectival, *ad-na-bod*, *knowing* [Latin, *cognoscere*]; *cyd-na-bod*, *recognizing*; *gwy-bod*, *knowing* [Latin, *scire*]; *cly-bod*, *hearing*.

OBS.—*Ad-na-* is for *ad-gna-*; *gna-* being the same root as *γνώ* in Gk. *γι-γνώ-σκω*; and *gno-* in Latin *co-gno-sco*; *gwy-* is for *gwydd-*, the same root as Latin *vid-eo*, Gk. *ἰδ-ών* for *ἰδ-ών*; *cly-* is the same root as Greek *κλύ-ω*, *to hear*. Similarly *cyd-na-* for *cyd-gna-*.

N.B.—In the compounds *bōd* becomes *bōd*.

243 2. Verbs from old stems in *ag-(-og)* [Latin *ag-o*, Greek *ἄγ-ω*] and *el-* [Gk. *ἐλ-θῆν*]: Pres. Ind. S. 1, *ā-f* (*ā* contr. from *ag-a*), *I go*; Pres. Subj. S. 1, *el-wyf*, *I may go*; *d-eu-af*, *d-ō-f* (*ō* contr. fr. *-ogo-*), *I come*; *d-el-wyf*, *I may come*; *gwn-ā-f*, *I make* (*ā* for *aga-*) *gwn-el-wyf*, *I may make*.

244 3. Two verbs which in some forms omit the last consonants of the present stem, and in others make it voiceless, namely, *cāf*, *I obtain* (present stem *caf*, and in some forms *caff-*); *rhoddaf*, *I give* (present stem *rhodd-*, occasionally *rhoth-*); also *arhosaf*, *I wait*, present stem *aros-*, which occasionally omits *s*.*

e.g. Pres. Ind. P. 1, *cawn*, *we obtain*; *rhown*, *we give*. Pres. Ind. S. 1, *arhō-af*, *I remain*.

Pres. Subj. S. 3, *caffo*, *he may obtain*; (*rhotho*), *he may give*.

245 4. *dygaf*, *I bring*, and *adolwyn*, (obs.) *beseeking*, in which the final consonant of the stem *dwg-* is obscured in the verb-noun. *dwyn* makes Aorist S. 3. *đuğ*. *adolwyn* is now used only in the Imperative S. 2. *attolwg*, *pray*? From *attolwg* has been formed a new verb *atolwg-u*, *beseeking*, with regular conjugation.

246 5. *piaw* (impers.) *it belongs*; *mōes*, *give!* *hwde*, *receive!* (used only in the Imperative, S. 2); *meddaf*, *I say*; *ebe*, *he says* (both used in introducing quotations); *tawr* (impers.), *it matters*; *dylwn*, *I ought* (used in Past Imperf. and Pluperf. only).

247 6. The nouns *rhaidd*, *necessity*; *dichon*, *sufficiency*; which are treated partially as verbs.

* The history of this apparent omission probably is, that a new method of conjugation based upon the verb-noun *aros* has been developed.

Compounds of 'wyt.'

A. PREPOSITIONAL.

- 248 1. *can-fod*.—This verb is treated throughout as a compound of *wyt*:

e.g. Pres. and Fut. Indic. S. 1, *can-fyddaf*, *I perceive or shall perceive*; Past Imperf. S. 1, *can-fyddwn*; Past Imperf. (Impers.), *can-fyddid*; Aorist Ind., *cán-fum* and *canfyddais* (like *dysgais*).

The following forms were once used:—Pres. Ind. S. 1, *can-wyt*; S. 3, *can-yw*; Past Imperf. S. 3, *can-oedd*, older *canh-oedd*.

- 249 2. *han-fod*.—The verb-noun here given is now used only as an abstract noun, meaning *essence*. This verb is occasionally used in Past Imperf. S. 3, *han-oedd*, *he was descended*; Pres. Subj. S. 2, *hen-ffych!* *hail!*

- 250 *han-oedd* having been mistaken for *han-odd*, Aorist S. 3 of a stem *han-*, a verb-noun *han-u* has been formed, and the stem *han-* is conjugated regularly like *dysg-*.

- 251 3. *dar-fod*.—This verb is conjugated as a compound of *wyt*:
e.g. Pres. and Fut. Indic. S. 1, *dar-fyddaf*; Past Imperf. S. 1, *dar-fyddwn*; (Impers.) *dar-fyddid*.

The following forms were once used:—Pres. Ind. S. 1, *dar-wyt*; S. 3, *der-yw*; Past Imperf. S. 3, *dar-oedd*; Pres. Subj. S. 1, *dar-ffwyf*; Past Imperf. Subjunctive S. 3, *dar-ffai*; Imperative, S. 3, *der-ffid*.

- 252 4. *gor-fod*.—This verb is conjugated mainly as a compound of *wyt*:

e.g. Pres. and Fut. Indic. S. 1, *gor-fyddaf*; Past Imperfect S. 1, *gor-fyddwn*.

The following forms were once used: Pres. Ind. S. 1, *gor-wyt*; S. 3, *gor-yw*; Pres. Subj. S. 1, *gor-ffwyf*; Past Imperf. Subj. S. 3, *gor-ffai*.

- 253 OBS.—*gorfod* is now largely used to express the idea of obligation:

e.g. in such an expression as '*yr wyt yn gorfod*,' *I am obliged*; though literally this sentence should mean, *I am compelling*, or *overcoming*. The sentence in question is probably a condensed form of '*yr wyt yn fy ngorfod*,' *I am being compelled*. The original formation of *gor-fod* having been forgotten, a new verb-noun *gor-fodi*, *to compel*, has been formed, with regular conjugation:

e.g. *gorfodir fi*, *I am compelled*.

- 254 5. *cyf-ar-fod*.—This verb has Present and Future Indic. S. 1, *cyf-ar-fyddaf*, etc.; Past Imperfect S. 1, *cyf-ar-fyddwn*, etc.; Aorist S. 1, *cyf-ar-fum*, like *bŷm*, and also *cyf-ar-fyddais*,* like *dysgais*. The remaining forms in use are conjugated like *wyf*.

B. ADJECTIVAL

ad-na-bod, *cyd-na-bod*, *gwy-bod*, *cly-bod*.

- 255 1. *ad-na-bod*, *knowing* [Latin, *cognoscere*].

adnabod is treated partly as a compound of *wyf*, partly as a regular verb from present-stem *adwaen*.

INDICATIVE (PRES. not FUT.).	SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.).
<i>adwaen</i> (also <i>adwen</i>) <i>adwaen-ost</i> <i>edwyn</i> <i>adwaen-om</i> <i>adwaen-och</i> <i>adwaen-ant</i>	<i>adwaen-wyf</i> , etc., also <i>adna-byddwyf</i> , and contracted <i>adna-pwyf</i> <i>adne-pych</i> <i>adna-po</i> <i>adna-pom</i> <i>adna-poch</i> <i>adne-pynt</i>

NOTE 1.—The other forms are conjugated like *wyf*:

e.g. Fut. *adna-byddaf*; but, in addition, we have, from *adwaen*, Past Imperf., *adwaen-wn*; (Impers.) *adwaen-id*; Aorist Indic. S. 3, *adwaen-odd*; Pres. Indic. (Impers.) *adwaen-ir*; Aorist (Impers.), *adwaen-wyd*; Pres. Subj. and Imperative (Impers.), *adwaen-er*.

NOTE 2.—For Aorist Indic. (Pers.) S. 3, *adwaen-ad* was at one time used.

2. *cyd-na-bod*, *recognizing*.

- 256 *cydnabod* is conjugated as a compound of *wyf*: Pres. and Fut. Ind. *cydna-byddaf*, etc. Aorist Indic. S. 1, *cydná-bum*, but also *cydna-byddais*.

* In some dialects *cyf-ar-fuais*.

3. gwy-bod, *knowing* [Latin, scire].

- 257 gwybod is treated mainly as a compound of *wŷf*, but partly as a regular verb from present stem gwydd-.

INDICATIVE (PRES. not FUT.).	SUBJUNCTIVE (PRES.).
gwn gwydd-ost gwyr gwydd-om gwydd-och gwydd-ant	gwy-byddwŷf, etc., also contracted, gwy-pwŷf, etc.

NOTE 1.—The remaining tenses are conjugated like *wŷf*:

e.g. Fut. Indic. gwy-byddaf; but, in addition, we have—Past Imperf. Indic. gwydd-wn; (Impers.) gwydd-id; Pres. Indic. (Impers.) gwydd-ir, gwydd-ys, or gwydd-is (also contracted into gwys).

NOTE 2.—For Aorist Ind. S. 3, gwydd-iaid was at one time used.

4. cly-bod, *hearing*.

- 258 (a) cly-bod, the verb-noun (rare), is now used only as an abstract noun, meaning *hearing*.

(b) The following forms parallel to this verb-noun are used side by side with the regular forms from clyw-, *hear*—

Aorist Indic. S. and P. 1, 2, 3, cly-bŷm, -bŷost, -bu, -bŷom, -bŷoch, -buont- or bŷant.

NOTE.—From the stem cly- comes the only remnant of the old Reduplicated Perfect in Welsh, namely, the obsolete Perf. S. 3, diglen (cigle), *he has heard*. From this stem also came an Imper. S. 2, de-gle, *hear*.

Verbs containing the roots ag- (og-), and el-.

af, *I go*; deuaŷ, *I come*; gwnaf, *I make*.

- 259 The verb-nouns are—myned, *going*; dyfod, *coming*; gwneyd or gwneuthur, *making*. (For myned, mynd is also used.)

(a) The present stems of these verbs are—

a- : e.g. â-f (=a-af) el- : e.g. el-wŷf
d-eu- : e.g. d-eu-af (d- for dy-) d-el- : e.g. d-el-wŷf
gwn-â- : e.g. gwnâ-f (=gwn-a-af) gwn-el- : e.g. gwn-el-wŷf.

(b) The past stems of these verbs are—

aeth- : e.g. euth-um els- : e.g. els-id
d-aeth- : e.g. d-euth-um d-els- : e.g. d-els-id
gwn-aeth- : e.g. gwn-euth-um gwn-els- : e.g. gwn-els-id.

INDICATIVE.		
PRESENT AND FUTURE.		
āf ei ā, ēl awn ewch ānt	deu-af or dōf deu-i or doi dāw, dēl deu-wn or down deu-wch or dowch deu-ant or dōnt	gwn-āf gwn-ei gwn-ā, gwn-ēl gwn-awn gwn-ewch gwn-ānt
PAST IMPERFECT.		
awn, also el-wn, etc. (reg.) ait, or āet āi, or āe āem āech āent	deu-wn, etc., down del-wn, etc., doit, or dōet (reg.) dōi, or dōe dōem dōech dōent	gwn-awn, also gwnel- wn, etc. (reg.) gwn-ait, or gwn-āet gwn-āi, or gwn-āe gwn-āem gwn-āech gwn-āent
AORIST.		PLUPERFECT.
S. 3. āeth, dāeth, gwn-āeth euth- deuth- gwn-euth- } S. 1. -um 2. -ost P. 1. -om 2. -och 3. -ant		aeth- daeth- gwnaeth- } -wn, etc. (reg.)
SUBJUNCTIVE (PRESENT).		
el- del- gwnel- } -wyf, etc. (reg.)		
IMPERATIVE.		
S. 2. (dōs)* 3. āed; el-ed (P. as Pres. Indic.)	S. 2. (ty-red †) S. 3. deu-ed del-ed dōed (Plural ‡ as Pres Indic.)	S. 2. gwn-ā S. 3. gwn-āed gwn-el- ed (Plural as Pres. Indic.)

* dōs is of doubtful origin.

‡ P. 2. dewch is often found.

† ty-red is the Imper. rhēd, run, with prefix dy: d being hardened to t.

āf, deuaf, gwnāf—Impersonal Forms.

261

INDICATIVE.		
PRESENT AND FUTURE.		
eir	deu-ir	gwn-eir
PAST IMPERFECT.		
eid or elid	deu-id, del-id, or doid	gwn-eid, or gwn-elid
AORIST.		
āed or aeth-pwyd	dowd or daeth-pwyd	gwn-āed or gwn-aeth-pwyd
PLUPERFECT.		
aeth- daeth- gwn-aeth-	or els- or dels- or gwnels- }	-id
SUBJUNCTIVE.		
el- del- gwn-el-	}	-er

NOTE.—In the forms aeth-pwyd, daeth-pwyd, and gwnaeth-pwyd, pwyd, with hardening of b to p (cf. § 52), stands for bwyd, a contracted form of bu-wyd, Aorist and Perfect Impersonal of wyf. Compare the Mediaeval Welsh form, ducpwyd, *was led*; gorucpwyd, *was made*; gwanpwyd, *was pierced*; dywespwyd (for dywed-pwyd) *was said*.

OBS. 1.—The forms *æeth*, *dæeth*, *gwnæeth*, are probably old deponent perfect participles, which have served as bases for the Aorist forms S. 1, *euth-um*, S. 2, *euth-ost*, on the analogy of *bûm*, *buost*.

OBS. 2.—In addition to the forms already given, the following may be noted—

- (a) Perfect forms—from *af*: Perf. S. 1, *edd-wyf*; 2, *edd-wyd*; 3, *edd-yw*.
 „ *gwn-af*: Perf. S. 1, *gwn-edd-wyf*;
 3, *gwn-edd-yw*.
 „ *deu-af*: Perf. S. 3, *dodd-yw*, *doth-yw*, *dedd-yw*.
 (b) Pluperfect forms—from *af*: Pluperf. S. 3, *ath-oedd*.
 „ *deu-af*: Pluperf. S. 3, *dath-oedd*.
 „ *gwn-af*: Pluperf. S. 3, *gwnath-oedd*.
 „ „ (Impers.), *gwnath-oeddid*.
 (c) Aorist forms—corresponding to *dy-fod*, are the Aorist forms—S. 3, *dy-fu*, P. 3, *dy-buant*.

OBS. 3.—In the forms *edd-yw*, *dodd-yw* (*doth-yw*), *gwn-edd-yw*, *ath-oedd*, *dath-oedd*, *gwn-ath-oedd*, and *gwn-ath-oeddid*, we have, in single words, forms which are periphrastic:

The last syllable in each case clearly consists of S. 3, Pres. and Past Imperf. of *wyf*.

The first syllable appears to be an old participle, but its precise original form is not certain.

Verbs omitting the last consonant of the Present-Stem.

câf, *I obtain*; *rhoddaf*, *I give*; *arhosaf*, *I remain*.

- 262 In the verbs *câf* and *rhoddaf*, the assimilation of a consonant coming between two vowels has been carried to a point further than is normally the case in Welsh with *b* and *d*, but regular in the case of *g*, until at last the consonant has disappeared. In these two verbs, by the side of the phenomenon just described, we have also the contrary phenomenon of dissimilation, whereby, for example, *caf-el* has become *caff-el* (also *caff-ael*).

Cāf—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun.

263

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE. cāf cei or cai, ceff-i caiff cawn cewch cānt	AORIST. cef-ais, cēs cef-aist, cēst caf-odd, cādd, caf-as, cās caws-om caws-och caws-ant
PAST IMPERFECT. cawn caît, ceit or cāet cāi or cāe cāem cāech cāent	PLUPERFECT. caws-wn, etc. (reg.)
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE.</i>	
PRESENT. caff-wyf, etc. (reg.)	PAST IMPERFECT. Same as Past Imperf. Indic. also caff-wn, etc.
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
S. 3. cāed, caff-ed	P. 3. cānt
<i>VERB-NOUN</i> , cāel, caffael, caffel.	

Cāf—Impersonal Forms.

264

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE. ceir, ceff-ir	AORIST. cāed, caf-wyd (cahat, cahad)
PAST IMPERFECT. ceid	PLUPERFECT. caws-id
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE.</i>	
PRESENT. caff-er	PAST IMPERFECT. Same as Past Imperfect Indic., also ceff-id
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
caff-er	

Rhoddaf—Personal Forms and Verb-Noun.
 (The forms given in this and the following paradigm are found side by side with forms regularly conjugated).

265

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT AND FUTURE. rhōf rhoi rhy, dy-ry rown rhowch rhōnt	AORIST. rhois rhoist rhōdd, rhōes rhois-om * rhois-och rhois-ant
PAST IMPERFECT. rown rhoit, rhōet rhōi, rhōe rhōem rhōech rhōent	PLUPERFECT. rhois-wn,* etc. (reg.)
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>	
S. 2. rhō, dy-ro ; 3. rhōed	P. Same as Pres. Indic.
<i>VERB-NOUN.</i>	
rhoi	

Rhoddaf—Impersonal Forms.

266

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>	
PRESENT. rhoir	AORIST. rhōed, rhowd
PAST IMPERFECT. rhoid	PLUPERFECT. rhois-id *

Obs.—For Pres. Subj. S. 3, *rhotho* is found, illustrating the process by which the corresponding form *caffo* from *caf*-, has been produced.

* These forms are for rho-ysom, etc. ; rho-yswn, etc. ; rho-ysid, etc.

Arhosaf.

- 267 In this verb, when the accent falls upon **-os**, it is usually preceded by **h** :

e.g. Pres. Indic. S. 1, ar-hos-af.

- 268 The following forms, with omission * of **s**, are sometimes found—Pres. Ind. S. 3, ery ; Past Imperf., arhown, arhōit, arhōi (ōe), etc., like trown ; Imperative S. 2, aro, in cyf-aro.

Dygaf and Adolwyn.

- 269 The peculiarities of these verbs have been already explained, § 245.

Obs.—The old auxiliary goruc, gorug, *he did*, is an Aorist S. 3 of this formation.

Piau.

- 270 1. (a) **piau**, used impersonally to express *it belongs*, is employed as follows—

Present { S. 1, mi, 2, ti, 3, ef, hi } **piau**, = *I own, thou ownest*, etc.
Indicative { P. 1, mi, 2, chwi, 3, hwy }

(b) *Who owns?* is expressed by **pŵy piau?**

(c) A noun may take the place of the pronoun :

e.g. Ieuan piau, *Ieuan owns*.

2. For the other tenses, one of the following compound forms is placed after the pronoun,—

For Past Imperf. Continuous,	oedd	} piau or biau
" " Habitual,	fyddai	
" Future,	fydd	
" Aorist,	fū	
" Pluperfect,	fuasai	
" Pres. Subjunctive,	fō or fyddo	

e.g. mi oedd piau, *I owned*.

Mōes and Hwde.

- 271 **mōes**, *give* ; **hwde**, *accept*, are used only in the Imperative S. 2, mōes ; P. 2, moeswch ; S. 2, hwde ; P. 2, hwdiwh.

Meddaf and Ebe.

- 272 1. **meddaf**, *I say*, and **ebe**, *he said*, are employed in introducing quotations.

* The omission is probably only apparent. See § 224, Note.

2. **meddaf** is conjugated in Pres. and Past Imperf. Indic. for all persons and numbers.

3. **ebe** (also found as **ebai**, **ebr**, **ebra**) is used in Past Imperf. Indic. S. 3 only.

NOTE.—In Mediæval Welsh the form **heb yr** was used as two separate words, **yr** having been mistaken for the definite article: **hebyr**, the correct spelling, is an old deponent form ending in **-r**.

Tawr or Dawr (Impersonal).

- 73 **dawr** is found in **ni'm dawr**, *it does not matter to me*. From the intensive form **di-ddawr**, come the common words, **dy-ddor-ol**, *interesting*; **dy-ddor-deb**, *interest*.

Dylwn, 'I ought.'

- 274 **dylwn**, used only in the Past Imperf. and Pluperfect to express obligation, takes a verb-noun as its direct object:

e.g. **Ni ddylai fyned**, *he ought not to go*.

Ni ddylasai fyned *he ought not to have gone*.

Rhaid and Dichon.

- 275 **rhaid**, *necessity*, and **dichon** (= **digon**), *sufficiency*, are in reality nouns, but, owing to the omission of **yw** in the expressions, '**rhaid yw**,' '**dichon yw**,' they are treated partly as if they were impersonal verbs. For instance, like verbs, they may be preceded by the negative adverbs, **ni**, **nā**, *not*.

Rhaid.

- 276 1. In sentences denoting present time, **rhaid** may be used either alone, or in conjunction with **yw** :
e.g. **rhaid i mi fyned**, or, **rhaid yw i mi fyned**, *I must go* : lit. *going is a necessity for me* : the predicate-noun **rhaid** being put first in the sentence for the sake of emphasis.
2. For the Past Imperfect and other tenses, three forms of expression are possible :
e.g. (for Past Imperf.) **rhaid oedd**; **yr oedd yn rhaid**; **yr oedd raid**.
3. Negative sentences are expressed as follows :—
 Pres. Indic. **ni raid**; Past Imperf. **nid oedd raid**; and similarly with other tenses.

280 For this purpose the following verbs are largely used as auxiliaries:—

- (a) *câf*, 'I get,' 'I obtain,'—to express the passive voice, with a verb-noun as its direct object.
e.g. cafodd ei weled, he was seen, lit., he obtained his seeing.
- (b) *gallaf*, 'I am able'; *medraf*, 'I am able,' with a verb-noun as direct object, and also *dichon*, 'it is possible, to express a kind of potential mood:
e.g. nis gallaf fyned; ni fedraf fyned; nid oes dichon i mi fyned, I cannot go. (For the construction of dichon see §§ 276, 277.)
- (c) *gwnâf*, 'I do,'—with a verb-noun as direct object, to express an imperative mood:
e.g. gwnewch frysio, do make haste, lit., make a hastening.
- (d) *wyf*, followed by a verb-noun governed by a preposition to form compound tenses as shown in § 184.
- (e) *gwnâf*, with a verb-noun as direct object, to express an aorist and a future:
e.g. Wnaethost ti fyn'd am drô? Did you go for a walk? Wnewch chwi aros yno yn hir? Will you stay there long?
- (f) *darfu*, in Aorist S. 3; followed by *i mi*, *i ti*, *iddo*, etc., and a verb-noun as subject to express a perfect:
e.g. A ddarfu i ti orphen? Have you finished? lit., Has a finishing taken place for you?

281 Obs.—In writing Welsh, these analytical modes of expression should be used sparingly, and only for the purpose of expressing shades of meaning which the simple forms cannot easily express.

282 CAUTION.—Parse the component parts separately.

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIONS.

I. Questions.

283 1. In Welsh the emphatic word is placed first in the sentence; this applies to questions as well as to statements.

2. If the emphasis fall on the verb, the interrogative particle is *a*:

e.g. A wnaethost ti hynny? Did you do that?

3. If the emphasis fall on some other word, the interrogative particle is *ai*:

e.g. Ai dŷn welodd y bachgen? Was it a man that the boy saw? Ai yno y mae efe? Is it there that he is?

4. The particles *a* and *ai* are not unfrequently omitted.

II. Negations.

The negative adverb (=not) is—

- 284 1. In negative statements, **nid** before vowels, **nī** before consonants.
 2. In answers to questions, **nac** before vowels, **nā** before consonants.
 3. With the Imperative and the Subjunctive } **nad** before
 With the Indicative in indirect statements } vowels, **nā** before
 In temporal, causal, consecutive, concessive, } consonants.
 final, and hypothetical clauses }

NOTE.—**nī**, as the negative of Fact-speech, and **nā**, as the negative of Will-speech, correspond for the most part to *οὐ* and *μή* in Greek, *non* and *ne* in Latin.

Obs.—Before *c, g, t, d*, in 1 and 3, **nīs** and **nas** are often used.

4. To negative a verb-noun, the verb-noun **peidio**, *ceasing*, is employed, with or without the preposition *a*, **ag**:

e.g. **gwell peidio a rhuthro** } *it is better not to rush.*
gwell peidio rhuthro }

III. Negative Questions.

285 In Negative Questions, **oni**, **onid**, **onis** are used as interrogative particles. Where some word other than the verb begins the question **onid** alone is used.

e.g. **Oni fu efe yno?** **Onid y dyn oedd yno?**

Was he not there? Was it not the man that was there?

ANSWERS.

286 'Yes' and 'No' are expressed as follows:—

1. In answers to questions introduced by **ai**, by **ie**, *yes*; **nāge**, *no*.
 2. " " " " " **a**, the form of answer depends upon the tense of the verb:—

(a) If the verb of the question (auxiliary or other) be in the Aorist, *yes* is expressed by **dō**; *no* by **nāddo**.

(b) In all other cases the verb of the question (auxiliary or other), with the required change of person, must be repeated in the answer:

e.g. **A welli di y ty? Gwelaf;** *do you see the house? I do; yes.*
A ydwyt ti yn gweithio? Nac ydwyf. *Are you working? I am not, no.*

287 N.B.—The negative in these answers is **nāc** before vowels, **na** before consonants.

PREPOSITIONS.

- 288 1. The simple prepositions in Welsh fall into two main classes :—

(a) those to which pronominal suffixes can be added :

e.g. dros, *over* ; dros-o-f, *over me*.

(b) those to which pronominal suffixes cannot be added.

Class A, with pronominal suffixes.

am, *about*
ar, *on*
at, *towards*
er, *for the sake (of)*
gan, *with, by*
heb, *without*
hyd, *as far as*
i, *to, into*
o,* *out of, from*
rhag, *before, from before*
rhwng, *between*
tan, dan, *under*
tros, dros, *over*
trwy, drwy, *through*
wrth, *to, close by*
yn, *in*

Class B, without pronominal suffixes.

cyn, *before (of time)*
er, *since*
ger, *by, near*
gerfydd, *by*
heibio, *past*
is, *below*
mewn, *in*
myn, *by (in asseverations)*
uwch, *above*

NOTE.—is and uwch are the comparative forms of the adjectives isel and uchel ; mewn is an old noun meaning *middle*, while heibio is an adverb used as a preposition.

- 289 2. In addition to the simple prepositions, Welsh has several compound prepositions consisting of two or more prepositions combined together :

e.g. am-dan ; o-ddi-ar ; o-ddi-am-dan.

- 290 3. There are also several prepositional expressions, consisting of prepositions in construction with nouns :

e.g. ger llaw, *near* ; lit. *by the hand (of)* : o achos, *on account (of)* ; lit. *from the cause (of)*.

- 291 4. In some cases the nouns forming part of these prepositional expressions are no longer used separately :

e.g. plegid [Latin, 'placitum'] in o blegid, *because (of)* ; pyn (the old Dative form of pen) in er-by, *against*.

CAUTION.—The component words of such expressions should be parsed separately.

* o in combination with suffixes takes the form ohon-.

" " " other prepositions takes the form oddi=o+di, compounded of o and an old prep. di, *from*.

Combination of Prepositions with Pronominal Suffixes.

292 1. In the Celtic, as in the Semitic languages, pronominal suffixes are added to prepositions :

e.g. wrth, by ; wrthyf, by me.

2. These pronominal suffixes in Welsh bear a marked resemblance to those used in the conjugation of the verb.

3. The connecting vowels or diphthongs in each case should be carefully noted, and compared with those of the verb.

4. The suffixes for S. 1 are, -af, -of, -yf :

e.g. at-af, to me ; heb-of, without me ; wrth-yf, by me.

1. at-af, to me.

2. heb-of, without me.

293

S. 1. at-a-f	P. 1. at-o-m	S. 1. heb-o-f	P. 1. heb-o-m
2. at-a-t	2. at-o-ch	2. heb-o-t	2. heb-o-ch
3. (m.) at-o	3. at-y-nt	3. (m.) heb-dd-o	3. heb-dd-y-nt
3. (f.) at-i		3. (f.) heb-dd-i	

3. wrth-yf, by me.

S. 1. wrth-y-f	P. 1. wrth-y-m
2. wrth-y-t	2. wrth-y-ch
3. (m.) wrth-o	3. wrth-y-nt
3. (f.) wrth-i	

294 (a) Like at-af we have dan-af, ar-n-af (*fr. ar, on, with n inserted*).

(b) Like heb-of we have rhag-of, rhyng-of, er-of, yn-of, tros-of, trw-of, o-hon-of, (hyd-of).

(c) Like wrth-yf we have genn-yf.

REMARKS.

295 1. For rhyng-of, yn-of, tros-of, we have also rhyng-wyf, yn-wyf, tros-wyf.

2. tros-of makes S. 3 (m.) tros-t-o, (f.) tros-t-i, P. 3, tros-t-ynt.

3. trw-of makes trw-of, trw-ot, trwy-dd-o, trwy-dd-i, trw-om, trw-och, trwy-dd-ynt.

4. genn-yf makes genn-yf, genn-yt, gan-dd-o, gan-dd-i, genn-ym, genn-ych, gan-dd-ynt. For S. 3, are sometimes found gan-th-o, gen-th-i, for P. 3, gan-th-ynt.

- 296 5. *i, into*, makes S. 3 (m.) *i-dd-o*, (f.) *i-dd-i*, P. 3, *i-dd-ynt*. For the other forms, in place of the suffixes proper, the personal pronouns, *mi, ti, ni, chwi* are used for S. and P. 1 and 2 respectively, either separately or as enclitics :

e.g. *imi, iti, ini, ichwi*.

OBS.—The final *i* of these combinations is often elided, and we have the forms *im, it, in, iwch* :

e.g. *nos dāwch, good night* = *nos da iwch, good night to you*.

Nouns used as Prepositions.

- 297 *Achos, cause*, used as a preposition, meaning *on account (of)* ; *serch, affection*, used as a preposition, meaning *in spite (of)*, are employed in construction with verb-nouns :

e.g. *achos iddo fynyed, on account of his going, because he went*.

serch " " in spite of his going, though he went.

These nouns are probably old ablatives.

Prepositional Expressions.

- 298 1. The following is a list of common prepositional expressions, the second part of which is a noun.

am ben, <i>over</i>	o blegid, <i>on account (of)</i>
ar ben, <i>upon</i>	o herwydd " "
ar gyfer, <i>over against</i>	o gylch, <i>around</i>
ar hyd, <i>along</i>	o amgylch, <i>around</i>
ar draws, <i>across</i>	o ddeutu, <i>about</i>
ar ôl, <i>after</i>	o gwmpas, <i>around</i>
ar warthaf, <i>down upon</i>	o ran, <i>for the matter (of)</i>
er mwyn, <i>for the sake (of)*</i>	uwch ben, <i>above</i>
er gwaethaf, <i>in spite (of)</i>	uwch lāw " "
ger bron, <i>in front (of)</i>	wrth lāw, <i>near</i>
ger llāw, <i>near</i>	yn erbyn, <i>against</i>
heb lāw, <i>besides</i>	yng ngŵydd, <i>in the presence (of)</i>
is lāw, <i>beneath</i>	yng nghylch, <i>about</i>
i blith, <i>into the midst (of)</i>	ym mhen, <i>at the end (of)</i>
i fysg " "	ym mhlith, <i>among</i>
o flaen, <i>before</i>	ym mysg, <i>among</i>
o fewn, <i>within</i>	yn ôl, <i>after</i>
o achos, <i>on account (of)</i>	

* Note that 'of' in this and similar cases has nothing to correspond to it in the Welsh prepositional expression, but is implied in the genitive relation of the noun following the expression to the noun contained in the expression.

2. The noun which followed one of these prepositional expressions was originally put in the genitive.

3. Such phrases as '*on account of me, thee, etc.*,' are expressed as follows: o'm plegid, o'th blegid, etc., where 'm, 'th, are the post-vocalic possessive adjectives.

4. Similarly, ger dy fron, *in front of thee*; ar ei ol, *after him*.

5. With ger llaw, heb law, is law, uwch law, wrth law, the construction with possessive adjectives is not employed, but in its place the preposition i, in one of its pronominal combinations, is used:

e.g. ger llaw imi or im', *near me*.
is law iddi, *beneath her*.

CAUTION.—The component words of these prepositional expressions should be parsed separately.

Prepositions governing Verb-Nouns.

299 For the various expressions formed by means of prepositions governing verb-nouns, see Syntax (Part II. of this Grammar).

Conjunctions.

300 Conjunctions belong not to Accidence but to Syntax, and will be found in Part II. of this Grammar (§§ 314, 346, etc.).

APPENDIX.

I. ON SOUNDS.

Quantity.

1. Simple vowels and the first vowels of diphthongs in Welsh may be either long or short.
2. A diphthong is counted long when its first vowel is long.
3. The second vowel of a true diphthong is always short.
4. A simple vowel or the first vowel of a diphthong in Welsh is never long except—

(i.) in a monosyllable.

(ii.) in the accented final syllable of a polysyllabic word.

(iii.) in an accented syllable, whose vowel is immediately followed by a vowel or h.

(iv.) in certain prefixes such as di- and tra- when they have a strong secondary accent.

Quantity of simple vowels in monosyllables and accented final syllables.

1. The vowels of monosyllables ending in more than one consonant are short :

e.g. plant, pant, porth, parth, wrth, cant :

Except in North Wales, in the case of words ending in st, sb (sp), sg, llt :

e.g. clüst, gwisg, cōsb, mēllt.

2. The vowels of monosyllables ending in the voiceless mutes p, t, c ; in the nasals m, ng ; and in the voiceless lingual ll are short :

Except—*fm, we are ; bōm, we may be ; bōt, thou mayest be ; ōll and hōll ;* and, in South Wales, most monosyllables ending in ll.

3. The vowels of monosyllables ending in the voiced mutes b, d, g ; in the voiceless spirants, ff, th, ch ; in the voiced spirants f, dd, and in the sibilant s are long.

N.B.—In North Wales, prepositions and conjunctions of this form are generally short :

e.g. heb, ag.

4. If a monosyllable end in a vowel, the vowel is long.

NOTE.—The only exceptions are a few unemphatic proclitics, a, y, fy, dy, etc., in connected speech. When emphasized these are pronounced long.

5. If a monosyllable end in l, n, or r, its vowel may be long or short ; in words of this type, if the vowel be i or u, it is long, except in prin and pin ; if the vowel be a, e, o, w, y, there is no rule for determining its quantity.

Quantity of the first vowels of diphthongs in monosyllables and accented final syllables.

1. In monosyllables and accented final syllables, the first vowels of the diphthongs *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ey, aw, ew, iw, ow, uw, yw*, are short :

e.g. *sain, ein, troi, crynhoi, haul, gweu, dweyd, clawdd, mewn, rhiw, trown, duw, llyw.*

N.B.—In North Wales, *a* and *e* in *aw* and *ew*, when not followed by a consonant, are pronounced long :

e.g. *rhāw, tēw* ; also the diphthongs *āi, ōi (āe, ōe)*, in the forms *gwnāi, trōi (=trōai)*, also written *trōe, gwnāe*, and pronounced *trōu* and *gwnāu* in North Wales.

2. In similar cases *a, o, w* in the diphthongs *ae, oe, wy* are long.

The 'Epenthetic' Vowel.*

1. Where a word which is monosyllabic or accented on the last syllable ends in a consonant + *l, n, or r* (or in some words in *m* borrowed from English), the final consonant tends to form a separate syllable.

2. Since Welsh, in contradistinction to English, requires in the final syllable a distinct vowel, the final syllable formed by *l, n, or r* receives a distinct vowel-sound, through the repetition of the vowel of the preceding syllable :

e.g. *budr* becomes *budur* : *pobl, pobol*.

3. If the accented syllable preceding the consonantal combinations in question contain a diphthong, the *second* vowel of the diphthong (in its written form) is repeated as an epenthetic vowel :

e.g. *brwydr* becomes *brwydyr* ; *hoedl* becomes *hoedel*.

N.B.—In North but not in South Wales, words ending in *fl, fn* and *fr* remain monosyllabic.

Initial Mutation of Consonants.

Initial mutations, in point of usage, are of three types—

A. The change of *p, t, c* into *b, d, g* ; of *b, d, g* into *f, dd, —* ; of *ll, rh* into *l, r* ; of *m* into *f*.

B. The change of *p, t, c* into *ph, th, ch*.

C. The change of *p, t, c* into *mh, nh, ngh* ; of *b, d, g* into *m, n, ng*.

* This vowel is also known by its Sanskrit name 'swarabhakti' vowel.

Type A.

This is the most common type of initial mutation in Welsh, and occurs—

1. In a word following a parenthesis :

e.g. gwelwyd (yn y lle) rai dynion ; wedi (i mi) fyned.

2. In address :

e.g. gyfeillion hoff, *dear friends*.

3. In the second element of word-groups of the following forms :—

(a) x + noun.

(b) noun + x.

(c) x + verb.

(d) verb + x.

(e) x + adjective.

- (a) x + noun. In this case x may be :—

- (1) a proper name, when followed by an agnomen :

e.g. Dafydd frenin, *David the king*.

- (2) the common nouns, eglwys, teml, ty, teyrnas, before Duw ; ty and eglwys before Mair and Dewi ; llan before names of saints.

(3) an adjective in the positive or the superlative degree ; together with ambell, aml, rhyw, and its compounds amryw, cyfryw, unrhyw ; dy, 'th, ei (masc.) ; pā ; yr hwn ; dau ; dŵy ; y fāth and pa fāth ; and—*before nouns fem. sing. only*—ūn and the ordinal numbers.

- (4) the definite article y, *before nouns fem. sing. only*.

- (5) the word yn, used to introduce a predicate-noun.

- (6) one of the prepositions am, ar, at, gan, heb, hyd, i, tan (dan), tros (dros), trwy (drwy), o, wrth.

- (7) one of the adverbs dyma,* dyna, dacw.

- (8) an interjection.

- (b) noun + x. In this case x may be—

- (1) an adjective (or a noun used as an adjective) *after a noun fem. sing. only* :

e.g. dynes ddu, allt gôed.

- (2) a personal pronoun :

e.g. dy lyfr di.

* dyma, dyna, dacw, stand for wel di yma, *see thou here* ; wel di yna, *see thou there* ; wel di acw, *see thou yonder* ; respectively.

(3) an adverb, modifying an adjective which qualifies a noun fem. sing :

e.g. y ddynes dra hardd.

(c) **x + verb.** In this case x may be—

(1) the interrogative particle a : *e.g.* A ddaw? *will he come?*

(2) the proclitic relative pronoun a : *e.g.* ddydd a ddaw, *a day that will come.*

(3) a personal pronoun (where a is omitted).

e.g. ti redodd oreu.

(4) a noun (where a is omitted) :

e.g. John gafodd y wobr.

(5) an adjective used as an adverb :

e.g. syn fyfyrriai.

(6) the adverbs ni, na (*not*), oni, *only before verbs beginning with b, d, g, ll, rh, m* : *e.g.* ni ddaw, *he will not come.*

(7) the conjunction pan, *when* : *e.g.* pan ddaw, *when he comes.*

(d) **verb + x.** In this case x may be—

(1) a personal pronoun : *e.g.* gwelodd fi, *he saw me.*

(2) a noun or verb-noun as object : *e.g.* ceisiodd droi, *he tried to turn.*

(3) a noun or verb-noun as subject, *only after oes S. 3. Pres. Indic. of bod* : *e.g.* nid oes ddyn, *there is not a man.*

(4) a predicate-noun or predicate-adjective after forms of *wyf*.

(5) words denoting duration, point of time, distance and measure : *e.g.* aeth filltir, *he went a mile.*

(e) **x + adjective.** In this case x may be—

(1) a noun fem. sing. : *e.g.* dynes dda, *a good woman.*

(2) the definite article *before an adjective qualifying a noun fem. sing.* : *e.g.* y fwyaf ferch, *the gentlest maiden.*

(3) one of the adverbs go, rhy, and (except as a general rule usually before ll and rh) pŵr, cyn, mor : *e.g.* go lawn, *rather full.*

(4) the word yn, introducing a predicate-adjective or an adjective used as an adverb : *e.g.* yn dda, *well.*

NOTE 1.—After eithr, ond, onid, oddieithr, oddigerth, namyn and heblaw, bod and darfod often undergo mutation of type A.

NOTE 2.—After ni and na mutation in the case of forms of *wyf* is optional.

NOTE 3.—The word yn used to introduce predicate nouns and adjectives, and adjectives used as adverbs is probably a remnant of the old Brythonic article.

Type B.

This type of mutation occurs in a few word-groups as follows:—

- (1) after the conjunctions *a*, *and*; *na*, *nor*, *than*; *o*, *if*.
- (2) „ prepositions *a*, *gyda*, *tua*, *efo*, *with*.
- (3) „ possessive adjective *ei* (fem.).
- (4) „ cardinal numbers *tri* and *chwē*.
- (5) „ adverb *trā*.

Type C.

This type of mutation occurs in a few word-groups as follows:—

- (1) after the possessive adjective *fy*, *my*.
- (2) „ preposition *yn*, *in* (except in the case of the verb-noun).
- (3) after the cardinal numbers, *saith*, *wyth*, *nāw*, *deng*, *deudeng*, *ugain*, *can*, when followed by *diwrnod*, *blynedd*, *blwydd*.

II. ON SPELLING.

Some difference of opinion still exists with regard to Welsh spelling, especially in the matter of doubling consonants. It is impossible to formulate entirely satisfactory rules on this subject, because the practice even of good writers varies very considerably.

The Orthographical Committee of the Welsh Language Society in its Report (Welsh National Press Co., Carnarvon, 1893) recommends doubling only in the case of *n* and *r* in accented syllables, and then only in cases where the *n* or *r* closes the accented syllable. As it is not always easy to determine the correct division into syllables, the student will do well to avoid doubling these consonants except where it is the universal practice of good writers to double them.

Obs.—When an ending is added to a word terminating in *n* or *r* whose vowel is short, the *n* or *r* is often doubled.

N.B.—In Welsh a consonant following an accented vowel is not pronounced with so much force as a consonant in a corresponding position in English.

Parallel Grammar Series.

EDITOR: E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A., OXON., PROFESSOR OF
CLASSICS IN MASON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

"Almost every grammatical system has its 'rationale,' capable of being comprehended by the mind, if the mind is kept steadily to it, and of serving as a clue to the facts; but . . . every one of the grammars following a different system, the student masters the rationale of none of them; and in consequence, after all his labour, he often ends by possessing of the science of grammar nothing but a heap of terms jumbled together in inextricable confusion."—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The publishers (Messrs. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co., LTD. Paternoster Square, London; THE MACMILLAN Co., New York) beg to call attention to the **completion of the series of Parallel Grammars**, which now includes Grammars of Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish, Danish, and Welsh. This undertaking, on which the editor and a large staff of collaborators have been engaged for a number of years, has attracted the favourable notice of teachers both at home and abroad, and the series has been introduced either wholly or in part into many schools and colleges of the first rank: it is hoped that an even larger amount of favour may be accorded to it now that the series is complete.

Uniformity of Terminology and Uniformity of Classification are the distinguishing marks of this series; all the Grammars are constructed on the same plan, and the same terminology is used to describe identical grammatical features in different languages. The terminology employed is such as to command general acceptance, having been accepted and approved by the *Grammatical Society*—a society which was formed in 1886 for the express purpose of drawing up a scheme suitable for use in teaching different languages side by side, and which numbers among its members many eminent teachers from all parts of the United Kingdom and America. The principle of selection is that *the existing stock of grammatical terms is sufficient for its purpose, if used economically*; and the editor has been able to carry out his scheme without the introduction of new or unfamiliar terms. Those who are acquainted with the chaos which has hitherto reigned, and the bewilderment which is caused to pupils by the gratuitous use of two or three different terms where one

would suffice, will appreciate the labour which has been devoted to the simplification of terminology in the series. But the editor and his collaborateurs have not limited themselves to a reform of terminology. Far more than this has been done. The whole classification of the facts of language for the purposes of Syntax has been rendered more scientific, and at the same time more intelligible, by the adoption of a common point of view; and much attention has been given to the concise and accurate statement of rules, and to the exclusion of all that merely burdens without enlightening the pupil.

The principle of Uniformity in Grammar, first carried out in the Parallel Grammar Series, has been formally adopted by the German Ministry of Education (*Lehrpläne und Lehraufgaben*, Easter, 1892), and is thus approved as both scientifically and practically sound by the highest educational authorities. But at present England is the only country which possesses a series in which these principles are carried out.

The Grammars are accompanied by Exercise Books, entitled **READERS AND WRITERS**, based on the following principles:—

1. The *Reader* is the centre of instruction. Each passage in it is designed (i.) to have a unity and interest of its own, sufficient to engage the attention of the pupil; (ii.) to exhibit, so far as circumstances permit, one dominant grammatical feature. Forms which cannot be understood grammatically without more knowledge than the pupil possesses at a particular stage are not altogether excluded, but they are treated as isolated words, and are simply translated (without grammatical explanation) in the Vocabulary or Preparations.

The Reader thus lends itself to the methodical learning and practising of grammar. Grammatical facts presented in concrete form in an interesting context are easily understood and remembered, and form the basis of that more complete and systematic knowledge which can only be acquired from a Grammar.

2. The *Writer* is based upon the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader, and gives systematic practice in the dominant grammatical feature under consideration. The pupil is early introduced to the writing of *continuous passages*; these are at first built up out of separate sentences of easy construction, but gradually assume the character of connected prose in the proper sense of the term. No meaningless sentences or fragments of sentences are employed.

Reading, Writing and Grammar thus go hand in hand, and the knowledge acquired in each department is immediately utilized in the others. In this point, too, the system worked out by the Editor and his collaborateurs coincides in all its essential features with the best results of foreign experience.

3. The courses are so arranged as to present to the pupil the *important* before the *unimportant*, the less difficult before the more difficult. Grammatical details are reserved until the main outline of grammar has been mastered.

4. The terminology and classifications of the *Parallel Grammars* are employed throughout the Readers and Writers.

The method briefly indicated above is applied to all the languages ordinarily taught in schools, the teaching of which may thus be organised and concentrated on a uniform basis.

☞ For list of the Grammars and Readers in the Series see p. XVI.

SELECT OPINIONS ON THE SERIES AS A WHOLE.

"If it were only for starting a new point of view at a time when the market is flooded with grammars in which the same things are over and over again repeated, the Editor and his collaborateurs would deserve our gratitude. But for much more solid reasons this attempt deserves all encouragement. It marks a new departure, and is a real advance. Any one of these grammars may be used separately by student or teacher. They may be used with still greater advantage in combination."—The late H. NETTLESHIP, Corpus Professor of Latin in the Univ. of Oxford.

"Obviously, this parallel method has great advantages, not only because it avoids waste of effort in learning mere terminology, but because it gives facilities for the comparison of the different languages with regard to structure and idiom. . . . In general execution all these grammars are of exceptionally high merit."—H. BRADLEY, Jt. Ed. Murray's English Dict. (*Academy*).

"Professor Sonnenschein's conception of a series of Parallel Grammars was a happy one, and the execution of it on a large scale is a distinct service to the progress of grammatical science. The Latin Grammar and the Greek Grammar show exceptional acumen and exceptional fairness of judgment, qualities not often combined in one man."—W. G. HALE, Head Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago; Jt. Ed. of the *Classical Review*.

"I welcome the new series of 'Parallel Grammars' as a real advance in the direction of clear thought, brevity, so far as brevity is possible, and riddance of that superfluous naughtiness which refuses to call the same things by the same names."—C. COLBECK, M.A., Assistant Master at Harrow (*Journ. of Education*).

"I fully approve of your attempt to introduce something like harmony into the teaching of ancient and modern languages, and heartily sympathise with the object you have in view."—The late Rev. H. A. HOLDEN, M.A., LL.D., Examiner in London Univ.

"The series of *Parallel Grammars* is the first attempt to get rid of the perplexities and misunderstandings arising from the inconsistent terminology employed in the grammars of different languages."—The Rev. J. B. MAYOR, Litt.D., late Editor of the *Classical Review*.

"There can be no doubt that this system, if it can be satisfactorily carried out, will save much time to the teacher and much perplexity to the pupil."—P. GILES, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Reader in Comparative Philology in the University of Cambridge (*Classical Review*).

"After recommending the Parallel Grammar Series in many quarters, I cannot remember any one who was disappointed, or to whom the working out of the same system through various languages did not come as something of a revelation, for which they were intensely grateful. I am sure that no teacher who had once tried the effect of your arrangement of *Conditional Sentences* as against the traditional arrangement could be blind to the superiority of the former."—W. H. SECKER, M.A. Oxon., Aysgarth School, Yorkshire.

"We have for some years been using the 'Parallel Grammars' and 'Readers and Writers' intended to be studied along with them. We were led to introduce these text-books from a sense of the soundness of the educational principles on which they were based; experience has now taught us to value them also for the care and consistency with which these principles are carried out. We are convinced that it is an incalculable gain to the cause of systematic instruction in our school that we are using books which enable us to preserve uniformity in the grammar teaching of the languages, as well as to connect coherently translation and composition with this grammar teaching."—The Rev. A. JAMSON SMITH, M.A., Headmaster of K.E.S., Camp Hill, Birmingham.

"The recognition of the fact that the fundamental principles of grammar are common to all languages constitutes a conspicuous

merit of Sonnenschein's *Parallel Grammar Series*."—Professor E. A. SPENCER, in *Chapters on the Aim and Practice of Teaching* (p. 88).

"It is with more than an ordinary sense of appreciation that we notice this really remarkable series of books. The very conception of so novel and difficult an enterprise would in itself be noteworthy. But the conception has been carried out with such signal skill and care, that the result may be said, with no exaggeration, to constitute an epoch in the history of our educational literature. These grammars will, in fact, convert what has been a perplexed wandering through a tangled forest into a secure journey through a well mapped-out country."—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*.

"The adoption of uniform methods of teaching must result in an enormous saving of time and energy for both teachers and taught."—*Catholic Times*.

"We have had frequent occasion to express our opinion of the various volumes in this very useful series, and of the general features which characterize them all; their spirit and system are now so well known to all teachers that it is hardly necessary to repeat those observations. The principle of familiarising a pupil with passages for translation before he has mastered many details of grammar, of bringing him to a knowledge of rules through the language from which experience collects them, rather than equipping him with a mass of words and forms long before he meets them in the literature—this principle is gradually growing to be more and more widely acknowledged as a sound one.

Few can doubt the very great advantage of having some general principles established, which can be illustrated in different languages, either by way of similarity or contrast. It is on this system of proceeding from the known to the unknown that the *Parallel Grammar Series* is based."—*Educational Review*.

FOREIGN OPINIONS ON THE SERIES AS A WHOLE.

"This Series is unique in its kind, so far as I know. We in Germany have nothing similar. At the Berlin School Conference (December, 1890) Schiller spoke on the point, maintaining that we ought to have *Parallel Grammars*, in connexion with the question how instruction might be simplified by improvements in method. The new Prussian Scheme of Instruction of 1891 lays it down that 'in the choice of a Latin Grammar attention should be paid to its being not too different in its whole plan and construction

from the Greek Grammar which is to be used side by side with it' (p. 23); and again, 'in the choice of an English and French Grammar, care should be taken that they are not too different in their plan and construction, and that the terminology be here the same as in other languages' (p. 87). Though the term 'Parallel Grammars' is not here employed, yet the idea is the same as that which lies at the basis of the admirable 'Parallel Grammar Series,' edited by Sonnenschein. It is his merit to have been the first to carry out with brilliant success the principle of simplifying grammatical terminology, and, above all, of employing *the same terminology* in all the languages learned in schools. In my pamphlet called *Solved and Unsolved Problems of Method* (Berlin, Springer, 1892), I reckoned the question of Parallel Grammars as still unsolved for Germany, and assigned to Sonnenschein the credit of having solved it for England. I now repeat what I there said. We in Germany have only to take the English 'Parallel Grammar Series' as a model, and to learn from Sonnenschein how to construct a similar series for our own country. He has shown that parallelism involves no revolution in terminology, but, on the contrary, that it is possible to make the old established terms serve the purpose, if they be properly and *economically* used. The whole system is excellent, and may be most warmly recommended to the attention of all those who are interested in the production of a series of Parallel Grammars."—W. MANGOLD, Ph.D., Professor in the Askaniisches Gymnasium, Berlin. (Translated.)

"An organic unity of grammars, such as Sonnenschein's series, is as yet lacking in Germany, although it would indisputably be of great service."—Dr. J. SITZLER, in *Wochenschrift für Klassische Philologie* (Translated).

"A year ago I expressed my unqualified approval of the Parallel Grammar Series; since then my admiration for it has only increased, in proportion as I have more fully understood the principles on which it is based and their application. Mr. Sonnenschein has deserved well of his country in taking the initiative in this work, which he has succeeded in carrying to a happy issue. Shall we ever have a similar series for our own country? That day, the teaching of languages will have taken an immense step forward."—Dr. J. KEELHOF, Professor at the Athénée Royal, Tongres, Belgium; *Revue de l'instruction publique* (Translated).

GREEK GRAMMAR.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the position of this book is quite *unique*. . . . For brevity, lucidity, general accuracy, and consistency of opinion, we know of no book on Greek Syntax in English that can be compared to this.—*Educational Review*.

"We are glad to welcome and to recommend, if the book requires it after three years' test, Professor Sonnenschein's second edition of his *Greek Accidence*. We had the pleasure of drawing attention to its merits on its first appearance, and having used it ourselves for the purpose of practical teaching, we can testify still more strongly to its value. One of its superlative merits is that a student can use it without the aid of a teacher to explain the explanation, and yet with all this clearness and conciseness, there is a fulness of information which leaves nothing to be desired on any important point."—*Educational Review*.

"I have found it *singularly* interesting, admirable in clearness and throwing real light (as it seems to me) on some perplexing points of Syntax."—S. H. BUTCHER, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

"As it is not often that classical books meet with competent criticism in newspapers, I venture to tell you how useful and good I have found your *Greek Accidence*: it is a pleasure to have so clear, simple and advanced a book. As soon as I had read your *Syntax*, I recommended it and the *Accidence* to my students as an alternative to the Grammar then in use; and now I have made yours the only Greek Grammar in my classes. I have not yet had time to test the effect in the students, but am sure that for the teacher your book is a great aid to system and clearness, and commands our respectful gratitude."—G. G. A. MURRAY, M.A., Oxon., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.

"Your *Greek Accidence* has been in use here for two years, and we wish to say that we have found it invaluable as combining the most recent results of research into pure Attic forms with an admirable arrangement for practical teaching. Its method and completeness, we have no hesitation in saying, render it superior to any other Greek Grammar for school purposes. The list of irregular verbs and the appendix on accents have proved especially useful."—C. D. CHAMBERS, M.A., Oxon.; E. C. OWEN, M.A., Oxon., Assistant Masters at Bromsgrove School.

"The reviewer believes it his duty to record his opinion that

this is the best book of the kind with which he is familiar. For system, plan, graphic presentment, and accuracy of exposition, it is admirably adapted for school use; its method is that of the future. The *Accidence* combines completeness and accuracy in such a way as to make it indispensable to teacher and learner alike. The *Syntax* marks a new departure from accepted routine: too much praise cannot be bestowed on the method adopted and the excellent manner in which it has been developed in detail. Its framework is a *κρημα ἐς δελ*, admitting of improvement without substantial alteration."—The Rev. J. DONOVAN, M.A., late Professor of Classics in Stonyhurst College (*Classical Review*).

"The adaptation to the present state of knowledge seems most judiciously carried out."—D. B. MONRO, M.A., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's *Greek Grammar* is admirably clear in its arrangement, and, at the same time, comprehensive in its scope. All that is unimportant and exceptional is duly subordinated to the typical and normal forms. The work deserves to be extensively used in all English-speaking countries."—J. E. SANDYS, Litt. D., Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.

"I have constantly used Professor Sonnenschein's *Greek Grammar* ever since it came out, and it appears to me distinctly the best Greek Grammar I know for daily use. It is wonderful to find so much information contained in a book of such small bulk, and yet presented in an interesting form. It is an admirable piece of work, and a constant help to the University teacher."—G. R. SCOTT, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's *Greek Grammar* is admirably adapted for teaching purposes. The information is presented in a manner at once lucid and exact, and the student who advances to more elaborate works will find that he has nothing to unlearn."—P. GILES, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Reader in Comparative Philology in the University of Cambridge.

"Excellent both in plan and execution. It has the advantage of others in being simple, to the point, and running on a broad gauge line that suits all the cognate languages. By turning to account the previous familiarity which boys are bound to have with general Grammar and the system of Latin Grammar, you have made their path easier towards learning Greek; and everything is so clear and precise that the stupid ones have little excuse left except that of disinclination."—J. Y. SARGENT, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford.

"This is far the best *Greek Accidence* that I have ever had to deal with; the conspectus of the Verba, each on its own page, is admirable."—The Rev. E. D. STONE, M.A., of Broadstairs, late Assistant Master at Eton College.

"The Master of the Sixth Form here has found that the *Greek Syntax* supplies a distant want."—J. E. KING, M.A., Head Master of Manchester Grammar School.

"I like the book very much and think it ought to have a wide circulation. You have got a wonderful amount into it and expressed it all in very clear and concise terms."—H. RICHARDS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

"The idea and principles of this series thoroughly commend themselves to me."—F. CHATTERTON RICHARDS, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and Prof. of Greek in Univ. Coll., Cardiff.

"Superior to anything of the kind I have as yet used or seen."—W. G. RUSHBROOKE, LL.M. Cantab.

"I am sure the labour of learning Greek would have been much less to me if I had had such a book."—F. C. CONYBEARE, M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Oxford.

"Not only the best handbook of the day for reference, but also, so far as concerns the ordinary needs of teachers and students, beyond all question the most luminous and really adequate digest of modern scholarship."—W. H. SECKER, M.A., Oxon, Aysgarth School, Yorkshire.

"Admirable both in design and execution, and it ought to have a tremendous circulation."—W. PETERSON, M.A., Oxon., LL.D., Principal of the MacGill University, Montreal.

"It is just the sort of book I believe in for school use. It groups the essentials in convenient order, without verbiage. It deals with facts. It throws the usual into strong relief, and subordinates the exceptional. It utilizes the knowledge of grammar already attained by the pupil."—Prof. B. J. WHEELER, of Cornell Univ., N.Y.

"I find the *Greek Accidence* a marvel of compactness. I am a thorough believer in this method of teaching Greek Grammar to beginners. No wonder Greek studies have to fight their way, when boys are set to learning long lists of exceptions at the outset. Your *Syntax* is just the thing that is wanted. I am not a disciple of parallelism as seen in some tables of comparison, where everything is sacrificed to a wooden uniformity; but I am in favour of parallel syntax when you naturally apply what Latin you know to what Greek you are learning to know. You have certainly hit the mean."—H. WEIR SMYTH, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Bryn Mawr

College, Philadelphia, author of *The Greek Dialects* (Oxford, 1894).

"A most attractive book in form and appearance. The idea of teaching Greek forms by referring to the student's previous acquaintance with Latin is especially to be commended."—Prof. MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, of the University of Michigan.

"Sonnenschein's *Greek Syntax*, like his *Accidence*, is excellently adapted for practical use: his treatment of the Cases, for example, is a model of clearness and perfection of form and matter: it is like a beautifully arranged garden on which the eye rests with satisfaction, and if one desires to examine all the marvellous growth of the language in detail, space and light are provided. The parallel Latin constructions are always quoted where possible. No doubt Sonnenschein's division of Syntax into (i.) Sentence construction (ii.) Meanings of forms (in this order), involves at first some inconvenience to one who is not accustomed to it; but the reader soon finds himself at home in it, and is delighted at the way in which the one part fits into the other in this work of art."

—Dr. F. MÜLLER, of Quedlinburg, one of the greatest living authorities on school books (*Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*; trans.).

"A distinct advance upon any British Greek Grammar, being thoroughly in accordance with the latest researches as to correct Attic forms, and with all well-ascertained philological facts which are likely to prove helpful to the learner."—*Univ. Correspondent*.

"Subordination of detail, clearness of outline, brevity and accuracy in rules—of these a surfeit is impossible, and they are well realized. In Syntax, induction has superseded deduction: a group of examples followed, not preceded, by the rule is an excellent inversion of the old system."—*Preparatory Schools Review*.

"Dr. Sandys' **First Greek Reader and Writer** will be found a most valuable addition to the series. Our examination enables us to say that the matter of this volume is most judiciously chosen and arranged, the difficulties carefully graduated, and the exercises much more interesting than is usual in such books. One reason for this interest is that a great number of the passages consist of striking selections from Dr. Sandys' own reading (skillfully simplified where necessary), both isolated sentences and consecutive passages. We can warmly recommend its accuracy, careful arrangement and admirable simplicity."—*Educational Review*.

"Carefully graduated."—*Guardian*.

"A distinct improvement on the usual style."—*Univ. Corresp.*

"A worthy companion to Prof. Sonnenschein's Greek Grammar."
—*Public Schools Year Book*.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

"Mr. Sonnenschein's *Latin Accidence* is all that might be expected of so accomplished a scholar."—The late H. NETTLESHIP, Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's *Latin Grammar* is a valuable book. The information is conveyed in language at once terse and lucid; good judgment has been shown in the selection of matter as well as in its presentment; and great care has been taken about the terminology—an important point."—J. S. REID, Litt. D., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

"I consider Prof. Sonnenschein's *Latin Grammar* excellent, on account both of the lucidity of its arrangement, which makes it easy to learn, and of the soundness of its principles, which ensures that there is nothing to unlearn."—S. G. OWEN, M.A., Censor and Classical Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

"The whole book is characterised by admirable simplicity. . . . It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasant task for a teacher than to have an intelligent class before him, with this book in his hands."—*Education*.

"A student brought up upon the set of grammars to which this one belongs could not fail to have fundamental grammatical ideas very clearly and firmly fixed in his mind."—W. G. HALE, Head Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago (*Classical Review*).

"The best Latin Grammar I have seen."—J. MACLEOD, H.M.I.S.

"The **First Latin Reader and Writer** by Mr. Dix is the best of all the elementary books for teaching Latin with which I am acquainted."—The late Rev. R. H. QUICK, M.A.

"May be safely recommended to those who appreciate the importance of not deferring translation till the system of grammar is mastered: it is simple, sound and practical."—*Education*.

"The **Second Latin Reader and Writer** makes a very favourable impression, both as a bit of teaching, and as a Latin grammatical work."—*Guardian*.

"The **Third Latin Reader and Writer** carries out the principle of this excellent series with remarkable skill. The whole book deserves praise for its variety, liveliness, and workable character."—*Educ. Rev.* "Admirably constructed."—*Glasg. Herald*.

"The selections in the **Fourth Latin Reader and Writer** (*Livy Lessons*) are good, the notes are useful, and the eighteen pages of 'exercises for retranslation,' are attractive in subject and style."—*Guardian*. "Eminently interesting."—*Schl. Board Chron.*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

"English appears to lend itself well to the general plan of the series. Both *Accidence* and *Analysis and Syntax* have been compiled with careful reference to the highest authorities, and arranged in a manner at once logical and attractive."—*Education*. "Strikingly fresh and clear and sound."—*Educational Times*. "It is a real pleasure to be able to recommend this work heartily."—*Private Schoolmaster*. "In the *English Examples and Exercises* (Part I.) Miss Woods has put together a series of outline lessons and exercises in English *Accidence*. The definitions are terse and clear, and the examples, of which there are a great number, seem to be skilfully selected."—*University Correspondent*. "The collection of examples for analysis (Part II.), by Miss Cooper, will be a most effective instrument in the hands of any teacher of English."—*Education*. "The illustrative examples in the *Steps to English Parsing and Analysis* (Vol. I.), by the Misses Ramsay, are suitable and clear. . . . Many of the stories are intrinsically interesting and may render the associations of Grammar more pleasant than some children find them."—*Schoolmaster*. "Carefully graded to suit the pupil's progress."—*Educ. Review*. "An admirable collection of exercises constructed on principles the practice of which means the destruction of learning grammar by rote."—*Glasgow Herald*. "May do much to introduce more satisfactory methods for the early teaching of English."—*Modern Languages*. "Cannot fail to aid in achieving the chief end of education—the development of the learner's intelligence."—*Literary World*. "A class that had worked through this book would find Latin prose much easier than when taught in the ordinary way."—*Preparatory Schools' Review*. "A carefully designed and thoughtfully written manual, which can be honestly recommended."—*The Teacher's Aid*.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

"Especial praise must be given to Prof. Moriarty's thoughtful and original book on French *Accidence*. It has the merit of being the first French Grammar for English use that puts the use of the *Conditional* in its true light."—H. BRADLEY (*Academy*).

"Mr. Moriarty's application of the Parallel Grammar programme to French is carried out in a masterly fashion."—*Journ. of Educ.*

"We have tested the rules and index by every means known to us, and they have stood the test exceedingly well."—*Guardian*.

"Commends itself by the admirable clearness of every part; the best results may be confidently expected."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The Preparatory French Course is a capital book for beginners. . . . The exercises form connected narratives—a decidedly good feature—and the grammatical facts selected are suited to the capacities of young learners."—*Guardian*.

"The lessons seem characterised by clearness of principle, careful graduation of matter, and fulness of exercises."—*Schoolmaster*.

"The work of an able teacher."—*Modern Languages*.

"Cannot fail to be of the greatest utility."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"It is almost enough to say of this **First French Reader and Writer** that it is the last published volume of the Parallel Grammar Series; for Mr. Morich's name is sufficient guarantee for the soundness and thoroughness of the execution."—*Journal of Education*.

"To say that it is the best with which we are acquainted would be less than fair to it, for it would imply a comparison, whereas it stands alone, and has the merit of introducing a system so natural, and so evidently the best, that one can only wonder that it has never been worked out before."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The plan [of basing exercises in writing upon the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader] is one which cannot be too highly recommended. M. Barbier is an able exponent of the method (**Second French Reader and Writer**)."—*Guardian*.

"The Second French Writer consists of simple sentences founded on the Reader, a plan of which we have often expressed our approval."—*Journal of Education*.

"The books contained in this series deserves a high place in the list of student's manuals, both as regards execution, general get-up, and cost."—*The Literary World*.

"The somewhat complicated task of blending grammar, translation, and composition together has been ably performed by M. Barbier, whose little volume we warmly recommend as an excellent exponent of an intelligent system."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The passages in the **Third French Reader and Writer** are skilfully selected to illustrate special points of Syntax explained in the Grammar belonging to this series."—*Guardian*.

"M. Barbé has performed his task in a very satisfactory way."—*Scholastic Globe*.

"The French part of the volume contains a well-selected series of most interesting extracts from the best modern authors. The English extracts for translation into French are exceedingly skilful adaptations."—*Glasgow Herald*.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

"Clear, precise and practical, and very inviting to the eye."—*Journal of Education*.

"Uniformly good."—*Education*.

"The German Syntax is an excellent and scholarly piece of work."—*Guardian*.

"Great care has evidently been bestowed on the Accidence."—The late Professor H. NETTLESHIP (*Athenæum*).

"Dr. Meyer ist mit seiner Arbeit aus der grossen Masse unverdaulicher deutscher Schulbücher für Engländer einen tüchtigen Schritt hervorgetreten."—*Im Ausland*.

"It would be difficult to give too high praise to the **First German Reader and Writer** as a book for *young beginners*. In method, arrangement, selection of pieces, and in clearness of print, it is just what an elementary Reader and exercise book should be. We know several teachers who are using it, and who entirely endorse our opinion."—*Modern Language Monthly*.

"An admirable bit of work, the pieces chosen being all very simple without being dull or foolish."—*Journal of Education*.

"Fulfils in almost every respect the conditions of a perfect class book for junior pupils in German."—*Practical Teacher*.

"Mr. Macgowan (in the **Second German Reader and Writer**) has done his part with the same thoroughness as Professor Sonnenschein."—*Journal of Education*.

"The plan of these Readers and Writers has our entire approval."—*Guardian*.

"There can be no doubt whatever that it (retranslation) materially assists the learner, especially when it is practised in so clear and skilful a way as in this book."—*Education*.

"The **Third German Reader and Writer** seems as near perfection as such a compilation could well be. It is sure to be welcomed by teachers and pupils alike; for it will lessen the labour of both, without, in any sense, encouraging careless or slovenly work."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"Fully worthy to take a place in this admirable series."—*Modern Languages*.

"The English-German Vocabulary is written on very sensible lines, and at once commends itself."—*Guardian*.

"An additional advantage is that all the passages refer to matters of German history or legend, thus, in some degree, interesting the student in the history as well as the language of Germany."—*Bookseller*. "A well-designed course."—*Scotsman*.

SPANISH GRAMMAR.

"These books follow the admirable plan laid down for this series by Professor E. A. Sonnenschein. They are thoroughly and carefully done, and will prove of the highest service."—*Scotsman*.

"Altogether it would be difficult to find two better books to put into the hands of a learner."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"Shares with other volumes of the Parallel Grammar Series the advantages of good arrangement and clear type."—*Athenæum*.

"The well-known method of the series is faithfully adhered to throughout these works, which are likely to prove serviceable for private students as well as for schools."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"For the **Spanish Reader and Writer** we have nothing but praise."—*Literary World*.

DANO-NORWEGIAN READER.

"The prose pieces have been selected with much care and judgment, and the English version is both literal and accurate. . . . Altogether the book seems admirably fitted to fulfil its object, and may be safely recommended."—*Guardian*.

"English students of Danish and Norwegian will find their efforts greatly lightened by this book."—*Liverpool Post*.

"A good idea well carried out."—*Educational Review*.

"Judiciously planned and ably executed."—*Schoolmaster*.

WELSH GRAMMAR.

This Grammar is constructed on the lines of the other Grammars in the Parallel Grammar Series, with identical grammatical terminology and parallel numeration of sections. Much attention has been devoted to the concise and accurate statement of rules in the light of the best scholarship of the present day. A full account is given of Welsh Phonology and Pronunciation, and in general this Grammar, while adapted to the practical requirements of school teaching, is of a scientific and scholarly character.

 For list of the volumes see next page.

Owing to repeated requests from a large number of schools, the quality of the binding and get-up of the "Readers and Writers" will in future be improved, stiff boards being used instead of limp cloth. This will necessitate a slight increase in the price of some of the Volumes, which will be sold at the prices quoted below so soon as the present stocks are exhausted.

The PARALLEL GRAMMAR SERIES now includes the following Volumes. See note on prices at foot of p. XV.

GREEK GRAMMAR, by Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A. Oxon., 4s. 6d.
Or separately: *Accidence*, 2s.; *Syntax*, 2s. 6d.

First Greek Reader and Writer, by J. E. SANDYS, Litt. D., Fellow of St. John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, 2s. 6d.

LATIN GRAMMAR, by Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A. Oxon., 3s. Or separately: *Accidence*, 1s. 6d.; *Syntax*, 1s. 6d.

First Latin Reader and Writer (with Supplement), 2s. **Second Latin Reader and Writer**, 1s. 6d. **Third Latin Reader and Writer**, 2s. (All by C. M. DIX, M.A. Oxon., Assistant Master at the Oratory School, Birmingham.) **Fourth Latin Reader and Writer**, by J. C. NICOL, M.A. Cantab., late Fellow of Trinity Hall, Head Master of Portsmouth Grammar School; and the Rev. J. HUNTER SMITH, M.A. Oxon., First Assistant Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, 2s.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, by J. HALL, M.A., Head Master of the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester; A. J. COOPER, F.C.P., late Head Mistress of the Edgbaston High School; and E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A., 2s. Or separately: *Accidence*, 1s.; *Analysis and Syntax*, 1s. An **Advanced English Syntax**, by C. TALBOT ONIONS, M.A. Lond., Assistant in the *Scriptorium*, Oxford, will appear in 1898.

English Examples and Exercises. Part I., by M. A. WOODS, late Head Mistress of the Clifton High School, 1s. Part II., by A. J. COOPER, F.C.P., 1s. **Steps to English Parsing and Analysis**, by E. M. RAMSAY, late Assistant Mistress at the Wimbledon High School, and C. L. RAMSAY; Vol. I., *Elementary*, 1s. 6d. Vol. II., *Further Exercises*, 1s. 6d.

FRENCH GRAMMAR, by L. M. MORIARTY, M.A. Oxon., Assistant Master at Harrow School, late Professor of French at King's College, London, 3s. Or separately: *Accidence*, 1s. 6d.; *Syntax*, 1s. 6d.

Preparatory French Course, by A. M. ZWEIFEL, 1s. 6d. **First French Reader and Writer**, by R. J. MORICH, Assistant Master at Clifton College, and W. S. LYON, M.A. Oxon., 2s. **Second French Reader and Writer**, by P. E. E. BARBIER, Lecturer in French in University College, Cardiff, 2s. **Third French Reader and Writer**, by L. BARBÉ, B.A., Head Master of the Modern Language Department in the Glasgow Academy, 2s.

GERMAN GRAMMAR, by KUNO MEYER, Ph.D., Professor of Teutonic Languages in Univ. Coll., Liverpool, 3s. (*Accidence*, 1s. 6d.; *Syntax*, 1s. 6d.)

First German Reader and Writer, by E. A. SONNENSCHN, M.A., 1s. 6d. **Second German Reader and Writer**, by W. S. MACGOWAN, M.A., LL.D. Cantab., Senior German Master at Cheltenham College, 2s. **Third German Reader and Writer**, by GEORGE FIELDER, Ph.D., Professor of German in Mason College, Birmingham, 2s. **Fourth German Writer**, by R. GORDON ROUTH, M.A. Oxon., Assistant Master in Bromsgrove School, 2s.

SPANISH GRAMMAR, by H. BUTLER CLARKE, M.A. Oxon., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, late Taylorian Teacher of Spanish, 4s. 6d.

First Spanish Reader and Writer, by H. BUTLER CLARKE, 2s.

DANO-NORWEGIAN READER, with Grammatical Outline, by J. Y. SARGENT, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, 3s. 6d.

WELSH GRAMMAR, by E. ANWYL, M.A. Oxon., Professor of Welsh at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. *Accidence*, 2s. 6d.; *Syntax*, to appear in 1898, about 2s. 6d.

Single Copies of any volume will be sent post free to any teacher on receipt of half its published price.

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD.
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.

XVI

4621 081

